

REV. DR. GEORGE P. FISHER, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Yale College: "I find 'The Literary Digest' extremely interesting and valuable."

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

VOL. IV. NO. 21. WHOLE NO. 101.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
18-20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
\$3.00 PER ANNUM;
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.



*Smooother than gold
More durable than pure steel*



Samples free at the Stationers, or
we will send 12 styles for 10 cents.
TADELLA PEN CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE TO CLERGYMEN AND TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

A SHORT time before January 1st, THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION made a special offer to Clergymen and Total Abstiners to obtain policies of insurance in that Association before the date named.

Many clergymen and others took advantage of this offer, and others wrote saying they wished to become members, but it would not be convenient for them to do so until after January 1st.

To meet the request of this large number, and in order that everyone

may have an opportunity to secure a policy in this Association on those special terms, *we extend this offer.*

Every year, clergymen and temperance people generally, are becoming more and more awake to the fact that they are paying a large percentage of the risk on the lives of others who are not abstainers by insuring in the old-line companies.

The rate on the lives of persons of correct habits is much lower than that on a promiscuous class. It is evident, then, that a company accepting only total abstainers, can provide the very cheapest insurance possible.

OUR OFFER:

All clergymen and other total abstainers—both men and women—who become members of THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION before June 1st, will have remitted to them the amount of the Membership Fee, which varies from \$8.00 to \$20.00, according to the amount of the policy. In addition to this, they will be given thirty days in which to pay the Annual Dues Fee, which is \$3.00 for each \$1,000 of insurance.

By this plan you gain the entire amount of Entrance Fee, and do not even pay the small annual due until after thirty days, thus being insured for that time absolutely without cost.

The wisdom and necessity of insurance is beyond argument or question. No total abstainer can afford to put off the important matter. Send to the office at once for a circular and application. State your age, and an estimate of the yearly cost will be sent you.

F. DELANO, President.

G. E. GODWARD, Secretary.

HOME OFFICE, 187 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLEGER PIANOS AND ORGANS sent on free test and trial to all parts of the world. You look before you buy. Large illustrated Catalogues showing newest styles of Pianos and Organs, with very low prices for cash. Organs \$22 and upwards. Pianos \$115 and upwards.
H. W. ALLEGER, Lock Box 36, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.
Mention The Literary Digest.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD!

The Largest Collection of New and Second-Hand Books in the Universe

At a Great Reduction from Publishers' Prices!

Send us a Postal Card, naming any Book you may desire, and we shall quote price by return mail.

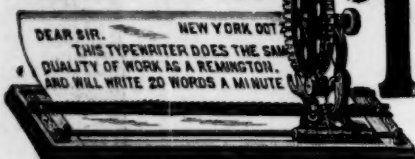
SPECIAL TERMS TO LIBRARIES.

MAMMOTH CATALOGUE FREE.

LEGGAT BROTHERS,
 81 Chambers St., Third Door West of City Hall Park, NEW YORK.

THE DOLLAR TYPEWRITER

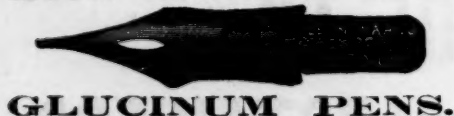
THIS IS THE TYPE USED. ABCDEFGHI



A perfect and practical Type Writing machine for only ONE DOLLAR. Exactly like cut; regular Remington type; does the same quality of work; takes a fool's cap sheet. Complete with paper holder, automatic feed, perfect type wheel & inkling roll; uses copying ink. Size 3x4x9 inches; weight, 12 oz.; Satisfaction guaranteed; Circulars free; AGENTS WANTED. Sent by express for \$1.00; by mail, 15c. extra for postage.
 E. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 CORTLANDT ST., N. Y. CITY.

URANIA. CARNECIE MUSIC HALL,
 57TH ST. AND 7TH AVE., N. Y.
URANIA
TRIP TO THE MOON.
 Entirely Remodeled, New Views.
 Mr. Garrett P. Serviss,
 the well-known and popular writer and lecturer on astronomy, has been engaged to explain the scenes and views as they pass before the audience. Seats, 50c.; \$1.00.

USE
Leon Isaacs & Co.'s



GLUCINUM PENS.

Copyrighted 1892 by Leon Isaacs & Co.
OFFICE, 239 Broadway, N. Y.
 Ask Your Stationer For Them.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATION.
The Canon of the Old Testament.
 By TOBIAS MULLEN, Bishop of Erie, Pa.
 Crown 8vo, 688 pp., cloth extra, net, \$3.00.
FR. PUSTET & CO.,
 New York, Letter Box 3627.
 Cincinnati, O., Letter Box 738.

SAFE INVESTMENTS---All About Them.
 ADDRESS, WITH STAMPS,
TACOMA INVESTMENT CO.,
 TACOMA, WASH.

Sanford's Perfect Heel Protector

is the only device that prevents lopsided foot-heels. Guaranteed to add 50 per cent. to the wearing quality of any pair of shoes. Made of Silver Steel, chilled, very durable. Easily applied by any one. We mail a sample pair, with nails, for 10c., or a box containing six pairs protectors, with nails, a steel chisel, tin gauge, and full instructions for applying, for 50 cts. Agents wanted. Address, Woodman Co., Box 2872, Boston, Mass.



If your stationer does not keep them, mention *The Literary Digest* and send 16c. in stamps, to Joseph Dixon, Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., for samples worth double the money.

ADDRESS ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MEMORY

To introduce a series of valuable educational works the above will be sent to all applicants **FREE**

R.44. **JAMES P. DOWNS, PUBLISHER,**
 243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNDOUBTED SUCCESS, USEFUL TO ALL



is a multiple-copying device, provided: simple, efficient, and inexpensive. The Express Duplicator is that apparatus, reproduces a large number of exact copies from any and every writing; different, quicker and better than other processes. Within reach of all; free specimens and information of

C. Bensinger & Co., 605 Dey St., N. Y. City.

THE ONTARIO

Mutual Accident Association,

234 BROADWAY, New York City.

OFFICERS:

A. L. Souland, President; Henry B. Pierce, Vice-President; H. H. Beadle, Treasurer; Wm. D. Chandler, Secretary; Charles H. Phelps, General Counsel.

The Association is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and is under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE AT COST

Allows Indemnity for Fifty-two Weeks.

Death Benefit, from \$500 to \$5,000; Loss of Arm or Leg, \$250 to \$2,500; Loss of Both Eyes, \$250 to \$2,500; Loss of Arm and Leg, \$500 to \$5,000; Loss of Both Arms or Both Legs, \$500 to \$5,000; Weekly indemnity, \$5 to \$25.

Membership Fee (payable but once) \$5.00. Premium Calls (payable quarterly) \$3.00, making a total of \$12.00 a year.

ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED. Address,

WM. D. CHANDLER, Sec.,

234 Broadway, New York City.

Exhaustion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

A wonderful remedy of the highest value in mental and nervous exhaustion.

Overworked men and women, the nervous, weak and debilitated, will find in the Acid Phosphate a most agreeable, grateful and harmless stimulant, giving renewed strength and vigor to the entire system.

Dr. Edwin F. Vose, Portland, Me., says: "I have used it in my own case when suffering from nervous exhaustion, with gratifying results. I have prescribed it for many of the various forms of nervous debility, and it has never failed to do good."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CAUTION: Be Sure the word "HORSFORD'S" is PRINTED on the label. All others are spurious. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

"Improvement the Order of the Age."

— THE —



SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER

is acknowledged by the best experts to be the **only perfect writing machine.** It is full of new and ingenious devices. It has outstripped all competitors because it has none of the shortcomings and defects of the old Typewriters.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,
 SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES:

NEW YORK CITY,	291 BROADWAY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,	335 CHESTNUT ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.,	154 MONROE ST.
OMAHA, NEB.,	1609 1/2 FARNAM ST.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.,	214 WOOD ST.
DENVER, COL.,	1627 CHAMPA ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.,	11 EAST BALTIMORE ST.
BUFFALO, N. Y.,	44 NIAGARA ST.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,	407 POWERS' BLOCK.
DETROIT, MICH.,	77 WOODWARD AVE.
BOSTON, MASS.,	25 SCHOOL ST.

What is **The Library of American Literature** By E. C. Steadman and E. M. Hatchinson.
 It will pay you to find out by writing to C. L. WEBSTER & CO., 67 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Literary Digest

VOL. IV. NO. 21.

NEW YORK.

MARCH 26, 1892

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.
Published Weekly by the
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.
Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. Single Copies, 10 cents.

CONTENTS. THE REVIEWS.

POLITICAL.	
The Threefold Contention of Industry.....	561
The Policy of William II.....	562
The Kaiser's Latest Utterances.....	563
Party Government.....	563
The Revolt of the Prussian Liberals.....	564
SOCIOLOGICAL:	
Social Problems at the Antipodes.....	565
Is It a Struggle for Life, or Harmonious Cooperation?.....	566
The Russian Famine and the Revolution.....	566
Pensions for Old Age.....	567
EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART:	
The Universal Language.....	568
Education and Science.....	569
Madame Patti and the Old Songs.....	569
Cherokee Alphabets.....	570
Humanity in Its Origin and Early Growth.....	578
Direct Legislation by the Citizenship.....	579
BOOKS.	
University Extension in Norway.....	570
The Most Artistic Book.....	570
An Old English Inscription.....	571
SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY:	
The Latest Electrical Discovery.....	572
Progress in the Knowledge of Prehistoric Man.....	572
The Great Australian Expedition.....	573
The Population of the Earth.....	573
Mount St. Elias and Its Glaciers.....	573
RELIGIOUS:	
Religious Fanaticism and War.....	574
The State of the Armenian Clergy.....	575
The True Character of Theosophy.....	575
Mermaids as Religious Symbols.....	576
MISCELLANEOUS:	
In Northern German Africa.....	576
Nature's Musical Instruments.....	577
The First Steamships.....	577
THE PRESS.	
THE LIQUOR ISSUE:	
General Howard and the Prohibition Presidential Nomination.....	584
No Hope for Prohibition from the New Party.....	584
Abstinence in the British Army in India.....	584
SOCIAL TOPICS:	
Herr John Most Writes to His Followers.....	585
Our Citizens by Adoption.....	585
Illegitimacy in Jamaica.....	585
MISCELLANEOUS:	
Death of the Ossified Man.....	585
Safety of Atlantic Liners.....	586
The Metric System.....	586
New York's Appreciation of Paderewski.....	586
The Recent Sale of Her Majesty's Cattle.....	586
OBITUARY:	
Edward A. Freeman.....	586
INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE..... 587	
BOOKS OF THE WEEK..... 588	
CURRENT EVENTS..... 588	

The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

In order to increase the value of the DIGEST, as a repository of contemporaneous thought and opinion, every subscriber will be furnished with a complete and minute INDEX of each volume

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

THE THREEFOLD CONTENTION OF INDUSTRY.

GENERAL J. B. WEAVER.

Arena, Boston, March.

THREE fundamental questions demand solution in America. Indeed, they to-day challenge the attention of the whole civilized world. United they form the triple issue of organized labor, which for magnitude and importance has never been equaled since man became the subject of civil government.

The Constitution provides that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government." We have here a solemn declaration of purpose: a guarantee to all the people that government, both State and national, shall be held strictly to its original and lofty function, that of securing to the citizen "certain inalienable rights,"

which he received at the hands of his Creator, and which no government has the right to impair or permit to be impaired or taken away. The pledge is that this obligation shall never be departed from, not even in form. These inalienable rights are: first, such as grow out of the relations of man to his Creator; and, second, those which spring from his relation to organized society or government. The land-question comes under the first subdivision.

Can it be denied that all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil? Is not the use of the soil indispensable to life? If so, is not the right of all men to the soil as sacred as their right to life itself? These propositions are so manifestly true as to lie beyond the domain of controversy. To deny them is to call in question the right of man to inhabit the earth.

Tested by these axioms, the startling wickedness of our whole land-system—which operates to deprive the weakest members, and even the vast majority, of the community of the power to secure homes for themselves and families, and permits the rich and powerful to reach out and wrench from the unfortunate their resting-place upon the planet, and to acquire unlimited areas of the earth—is at once revealed in all its hideous and monstrous outlines.

The moment you sever man from the soil, and deprive him of the power to return and till the earth in his own right, the love of home perishes within him. He comes as a free man, and is transformed into a predial slave. When complete readjustment shall come, as it must quickly, it will proceed in accordance with this fundamental truth.

"Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States."

Let us consider the powers and corresponding duties which this provision of the Constitution confers and enjoins upon Congress. Commerce among the States finds its chief expression in the instruments used in the exchange and transportation of commodities. These are three in number:

1. Money.
2. Facilities for transportation.
3. Facilities for the transmission of intelligence.

These are the indispensable factors in modern civilization, and relate directly to the acquisition and distribution of wealth, and hence to the tranquility of society and the maintenance of personal rights. In this view of the subject, the wisdom of the provision which vests this power exclusively in Congress, and which excludes the insatiable passion of avarice from any share in its exercise, becomes apparent to all.

How has Congress discharged this important trust? The mere question foreshadows the startling outlines of our national dilemma, and the prodigious growth of corporate power at once rises like an impassable mountain-barrier before the mind. The whole trinity of commercial instruments have been seized by corporations, wrenched from Federal control, and are used to crush out the inalienable rights of the people. They are interlocked in mutual interests, and advance together in their work of plunder and subjugation. They constantly do all those things which Congress could not do without exciting insurrection. They make war upon organized labor, and annually lay tribute upon a subjugated people greater than was ever exacted by any conqueror or military chieftain since man has engaged in the brutalities of war. They corrupt our elections, contaminate our legislatures, and pollute our courts of justice. They have grown to be stronger than the Government; and the army of Pinkertons, ever at their bidding, is greater by several thousand than the standing army of the United States. We may no longer look to Congress, as at present dominated, for the regulation of these facilities. That

body is bent on farming out its sovereign power to individuals and corporations, to be used for personal gain.

This, then, is our situation :

For a home upon the earth, the poor must sue at the feet of the land speculator.

For our currency, we are remanded to the mercies of a gigantic money trust.

For terms upon which to use the highways, we must consult the kings of the rail and their private traffic associations.

For rapid transit of information, we bow to a telegraph monopoly, dominated by a single mind.

The three subtle messengers of our intensified and advanced civilization all appropriated and dominated by private greed ; colossal fortunes rising like Alpine ranges alongside of an ever widening and deepening abyss of poverty ; usury respectable, and God's laws condemned ; corporations formed by thousands to crowd out individuals in the sharp competition for money, and the Trust to drive weak corporations to the wall.

Such are some of the evils from which have been evolved the "Threefold Contentment of Industry," covering the great questions of Land, Money, and Transportation. Is it strange that our industrial people feel compelled to organize for mutual and peaceful defense ? They seek no interference with the rights of others, but to protect their own ; to rebuild Constitutional safeguards which have been thrown down ; to restore to the people their lawful control of the essential instruments of commerce, and to give vitality to those portions of our Great Charter which were framed for the common good of all.

THE POLICY OF WILLIAM II.

G. VALBERT.

Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, March.

IN depriving himself of the services of Prince Bismarck, William II. did not intend merely to get rid of an annoying tutorship and emerge from a condition of dependence ; he held, in regard to nearly all points, ideas very different from those of the great statesman ; and, having employed the first months of his reign in searching and examining himself, had formed projects which he longed to put into execution entirely untrammelled. He resembled the young workman, who, when making the tour of Germany, said : "The good God, we are told, made the world in six days, and that seems to be true, for there remains much to be done." The young sovereign thought there was much to be done in the kingdom of Prussia and the German Empire. As soon as he was free, William II. made it his duty to notify his subjects that, henceforth, it was himself who would govern. "There is but one master in this country ; that master is myself, and I will endure no other beside me."

A sovereign resolved to follow a policy wholly personal, to obey naught save his own inspirations, has to select servants and ministers of a supple character ; and William II. could not keep about him men who had bound themselves by engagements which it was repugnant to them to break. If, in the single year 1888, he retired 65 generals and 156 staff-officers of all arms, it was because he proposed to introduce important reforms in the army, and because he was well aware that gray-beards keep to their habits, their routine, their prejudices. He had promised himself to be his own Chancellor, his own President of the Council, as, in case of war, he would like, according to all appearances, to be his own Chief of Staff. He separated himself, regardless of cost, from all the men who were supposed to enjoy his confidence, or exercise any control over his resolutions. He dismissed the Grand Marshal of his Court and his house, M. de Liebenau, who had been attached to his person for thirteen years, but who presumed to have opinions and preferences of his own. He removed Count Waldersee. He sacrificed the Court preacher, M. Stœcker, who would have gladly seen the Emperor renounce some of his preroga-

tives as bishop of the Lutheran Church, as *summus episcopus*. William II. was not willing to give up any of his rights, and none of them is dearer to him than the right of choosing as he may please his friends and his enemies.

The pamphleteers whom Prince Bismarck inspires, and who make a furious war on the Ministers of the new era, bitterly reproach the Emperor with having weakened the mainspring of government, by surrounding himself with counselors unequal to their place, deprived of all authority. "Men who have in them the stuff of a good under Secretary of State, or of a good Colonel," we read in a pamphlet, entitled "*Bismarck and the Court*," "abound in Prussia ; but there are very few who possess qualities suitable for a Minister, or the head of an army. The most essential quality is lacking in them. They do not know how to think for themselves."

Prince Bismarck would perhaps be less hard on his young sovereign, if William II. could be content with calling about him new men, without changing anything in the march of affairs and in the method of government theretofore obtaining. The ex-Chancellor would have had the pleasure of proving that his policy ruled, that people continued to sing his air, though not singing it as well as he sang it, and he might have hoped that, the substitutes being found insufficient, there would be no delay in restoring to him his rôle of real head of affairs. But Bismarck did not have this satisfaction ; he very quickly recognized the fact, that not only had they changed the actors, but the piece was not the same ; and that, in particular, the foreign policy adopted by William II. was not that of the old Minister of his father and grandfather.

Not only were innovations made and new measures adopted, but the very spirit of the Government was changed. During the reign of Prince Bismarck, religion, public instruction, questions of finance, of duties, of taxes, all were subordinate to policy, and reasons of State were the supreme law. The young King-Emperor is an idealist, who understands in quite another fashion the trade of sovereign and of governing the people. Believing with all his soul in divine right, he thinks that emperors and kings have duties as extensive as their privileges, and should despise those who are ambitious of becoming cunning *diplomates* or clever administrators. He considers that true sovereigns have charge of souls, and that they ought not only to govern their people, but superintend their education and render them worthy of their destinies ; that such sovereigns are above all great instructors and high doers of justice, and that they alone have the ability to solve the social question. This heavy task has nothing in it which frightens the Emperor ; he has on his side the God of his fathers, from whom he receives inspirations.

The day after the fall of Prince Bismarck, after the great event which the party of regrets calls the catastrophe of the month of March, 1890, there was at Berlin, at first, an impression of relief and deliverance. They had been freed from a great tyranny and intermeddling, which were wearying the patient and putting in revolt the proud ; they felt the joy of schoolboys withdrawn by a happy accident from the ferule of a master with whom there were no small sins, who punished mischievous tricks as severely as gross crimes, and demanded a mute obedience which he did not always think himself obliged to reward. They admired the young sovereign who had shown the courage to break his chains, by giving leave of absence to his grand vizier. This young man, they said, has dared, he has bent his bow, and a Titan who had never known defeat has fallen. Better times and happier days had come. William II., with his hand on his heart, and his smile, said : "Come unto me ; for my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

It was not long before people awoke from these illusions. The era of difficulties has come, and it was bound to come. William II. is one of those reforming princes who keep their face turned towards the past, and with whom reformation means restoration. Strauss formerly compared the Emperor's

great-uncle, Frederick William IV., to Julian the Apostate. William II. appears to have inherited much from his great-uncle; like the latter, William's speech is figurative and intemperate, and he makes progress consist in pouring old wine into new bottles. The Socialist Democracy, in the eyes of William II., is the modern incarnation of the satanic spirit; but it is not at all by exceptional measures that he pretends to rout this dangerous enemy. He wishes to combat the genius of evil by good laws, which will inoculate his people with the spirit of obedience, with religious submission, and all salutary respect. This is his ruling preoccupation, the thought which dominates all others.

It is not only to please his new friends, it is to please himself, that he has just had submitted to the Chamber of Deputies that famous project of law which renders religious instruction obligatory, and restores to the clergy of the different creeds inspection, control, and superintendence of the schools. This project has caused alarm in all classes of Prussian society. There is apprehension that the system established by the law will soon be applied to secondary instruction and, perhaps, some day, to higher instruction. Eighty-three of the professors of the University of Berlin—among them some of the most illustrious—have addressed to Parliament a pressing appeal, protesting against the passage of the law. This romantic sovereign, it appears to me, is in a delicate position. There is danger for him in this last project of his. When Don Quixote had been disarmed by the Knight of the White Moon, Sancho, seeing his lord bite the dust, asked himself with amazement whence could have come the indomitable paladin who had vanquished this flower of chivalry, and reduced his glory to smoke. It was discovered, after the Don was unhorsed, that this paladin with a flat nose, a pallid skin, and a great mocking mouth, was named Carrasco; that he was a simple bachelor of arts who had received his degree at Salamanca.

THE KAISER'S LATEST UTTERANCES.

TH. BARTH.

Die Nation, Berlin, February.

ON the occasion of the recent feast of the Brandenburger provincial Landtag, the Emperor made a toast the occasion of a speech which has excited considerable attention far beyond the borders of the German Empire.

It would be a violation of the respect which every good citizen owes to the head of the State, were we to close our eyes to the significance of this Imperial speech, and seek, by specious interpretations, to evade a serious estimate of the Kaiser's words.

Not only respect for the Sovereign, but also the vital interests of the nation demand that this speech shall be met by so clear and outspoken a protest as will guard against the possibility of the Monarch deceiving himself with the idea that there is no difference of opinion on the sentiments he gave utterance to in respect to the limits of his authority.

The Kaiser's speech conveys a lively, rhetorical, and sharply pointed condemnation of those political circles which criticise and grumble at every act of the Government. But as parties which grumble at everything have no existence—even the Social-Democrats lent the Government their support in the matter of the recent Commercial Treaties—the words cannot be understood literally. Moreover, the present Government has persistently repudiated the idea that it identifies itself with any existing party; and practically it is at this moment, in the public school matter, resting for support mainly on the Conservatives, the party which, only a few weeks ago, opposed the Chancellor's commercial policy.

It is hence by no means clear to what party or body of politicians the Emperor's words are properly applicable, and we have no other course than to assume that they are aimed at all who, on any ground whatever, feel called on to find fault with the existing Government system in any essential point.

All these dissenters, who, unless we err, are to be found,

not alone among Social-Democrats and Radicals, but even in the forests of Saxony, and among National Liberals, and indeed outside of parties of all shades, are invited by the Emperor to consider whether they would not do better "to shake the German dust from their feet, and escape the wretched and miserable conditions existing here, as speedily as possible." In this remark the Emperor emphasizes very impressively his condemnation of all public criticism of Government measures. On the other hand, the people are admonished "not to allow themselves to be misled by outlandish notions, but to trust in God, and in the faithful, anxious labors of His appointed ruler."

The Emperor then expressed his firm resolve "to press forward in the course appointed for him by Heaven"; he emphasized his sense of responsibility to our highest ruler "in Heaven above," and closed his toast with the words: "My course is the right one, and will be persisted in."

There is no possibility of mistaking the Emperor's meaning in this connection. It harmonizes essentially with the theory of Ruler by the infallible grace of God, in respect that it calls upon the people to submit themselves absolutely in the rôle of simple political obedience to the behests of their God-appointed ruler. Neither the German nor the Prussian people are pledged to this rôle by their Constitution, and, unless we greatly deceive ourselves, they have no disposition to accept it voluntarily. The belief that the ruler is gifted by Providence with exceptional wisdom no longer retains its hold. In this skeptical age, monarchs are regarded as merely human like other mortals, although occupying lofty and influential positions calling for great deeds, yet as liable to all the dangers of error as other men.

With these views we can hardly look for a renunciation of the idea of giving practical effect to antagonistic convictions. All that we can demand is, that in giving effect to them suitable forms shall be adhered to, that the limits of existing laws shall not be transgressed, and that their enforcement lead to no neglect of the duties of citizenship.

We Radicals, at any rate, are of opinion that we should be bad citizens if we took no part in politics but one of blind obedience. In our opinion, simple obedience is too often the convenient means of escape for the coward soul. We consider it our duty to strive to give practical effect to adverse views which proceed from well-considered convictions; and in our opinion, no political course is safe which ignores the independent views of the people.

Whoever, then, demands of us to follow him blindly through thick and thin, makes it our duty to answer, clearly and significantly, No!

PARTY GOVERNMENT.

CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Annals of the American Academy, Philadelphia, March.

HAVING found (as shown in the *Annals* for January) that the consequences of allowing political parties to make our nominations are almost wholly evil, it becomes our duty to inquire whether this power can be taken from them without seriously interfering with any useful purpose; and, if so, whether it can be intrusted to other agencies with reasonable hopes of better results.

The practical work now performed by our political parties may be considered under different heads, as follows:

1. Educational work, or activity in advocating special ideas or principles, such as Protection, Free Trade, Free Coinage, etc.
2. Selecting candidates for office.
3. Making up the platforms or declarations of principles.
4. Preparing tickets and furnishing them to the voters—a task which, under the new ballot laws, will be entirely performed by public officers.

5. Getting out the vote by addresses, personal solicitation, etc.

6. Guarding against frauds, and contesting elections.

7. Distributing the subordinate appointments and government patronage, as bribes or rewards for personal or partisan services.

8. Dictating the conduct of legislators and other officials, so that they may faithfully serve the party, or rather its leaders, with such secondary consideration for the people as may seem necessary to prevent a loss of votes at subsequent elections.

Parties, as well as individuals, should always be free to persuade the voters towards a particular policy or principle, and to elect candidates pledged to support it; but they should never be permitted to usurp the rightful and necessary control of the people over their own servants.

It is not proposed to discuss here any of the remaining functions assumed by political parties, except that of selecting our candidates. It is believed, however, that an unprejudiced consideration of the others will make it clear that, so far as any of them are legitimate or useful, they are not the least dependent upon the power to make nominations, but could and would be much better and more effectively executed by voluntary associations, similar to those which are constantly engaged in educational or social labors, and are free from the suspicion of working for purely selfish purposes. It must be seen that any change would be wiser than to allow the spoilsmen to retain a power of which they have made such disastrous and demoralizing use.

The improved system of which we are in such earnest need must exclude or render nugatory all the elaborate organization, complicated processes, and opportunities for secret conspiracy and fraud, which we have been discussing, and which have given the politicians such decisive advantages over their fellow-citizens. What we need is a system for the selection of candidates which will, as nearly as possible, give the best and busiest voters as potent a voice as the worst and most useless patron of the grogshops; and will enable the most honest and conscientious citizen to exert as much influence as the most cunning and unscrupulous of the professional politicians.

When the people are about to elect representatives, the man for whom every corrupt combination and agency have been working for months should not have the slightest practical advantage as a candidate over one who has been spontaneously nominated by honest and unselfish citizens, who could spare but a few minutes for the task.

The most important part of the genuine Australian Ballot System provides simply and very fully for the requirements just spoken of. If not deformed by the neutralization and adulteration applied by American politicians, it would entirely ignore all organizations of every kind; and nominations made at an hour's notice by intelligent and patriotic citizens would be submitted to the voters in precisely the same manner as if they had been made by the chiefs of Tammany, or had been the carefully elaborated product of one of the regular machines, manipulated by an expert leader. The proper officers would have the names of all the nominees printed in alphabetical order on the official ballots, and no one could cast a vote without using one of these ballots, and selecting and marking his preferences thereon.

Experience has shown that there would be no danger of too many candidates. Anxiety for the success of their principles, and the fear of making themselves ridiculous or unpopular, would prevent men of standing and influence from coming forward too freely, either as candidates or sponsors; and the number of endorsers required by law, could be increased if necessary to avoid confusion. Such a law would tend to improve the character of party nominations, by making it so much easier for citizens to defeat unfit nominees by supporting independents. But it would accomplish much more than this whenever the people should decide to rely entirely upon the

methods which it would provide, and ignore all partisan candidates. The political parties, deprived of their power to control nominations, would be incapable of further mischief, and could no longer be of use to the corrupt leaders who now dominate them. They would thus be abandoned by their worst elements, and become patriotic associations for educational work.

Instead of relying upon a party nomination obtained by dishonorable means, each aspirant would have to depend upon his own merits and upon the number and influence of those willing to appear before the community as his endorsers.

There is every reason to believe that, so far as nominations are concerned, if we could introduce the real Australian System, as distinguished from such deformed imitations as we owe to the low cunning of political leaders in Pennsylvania and New York, we would provide the most admirable means for doing the work, which leads to such endless mischief when intrusted to political parties, and thus make these as unnecessary in the capacity of servants, as they are now intolerable in the position of masters.

THE REVOLT OF THE PRUSSIAN LIBERALS.

The Economist, London, March 5.

THE defeat of the Prussian Government in the Reichstag on March 1st was more important than may at first appear. The Government asked for a grant of money in order to begin the construction of ten armored cruisers; but the installment was refused. General Caprivi himself appeared in the debate, and pleaded hard for the money, alleging not only that the cruisers were required for the navy and for the full protection of Prussian commerce abroad, but that the work was essential to the port of Dantzig, the peace of which was threatened by the number of unemployed artisans. Both arguments were of a kind which a very little while ago would have been most acceptable to Prussian ears.

The people are proud of their navy, which they hope will become one of the first in the world; and they are quite ready to vote work in order to relieve momentary distress among the skilled artisans, most of whom are voters, and who alone would benefit greatly by the construction of the cruisers. In the present instance, however, the members were deaf to argument, and their determined action revealed the existence of strong latent irritation against the Government, the cause of which is not difficult to understand. Liberal feeling in Prussia, as well as Germany, has been profoundly moved by the recent imprudent speech of the Emperor, speaking as King to his "faithful Brandenburgers," in which he claimed a position hardly removed from that of an earthly Deity. The speech was truly an assertion of autocratic power in its most offensive form, the theocratic or Papal form, which regards opposition or even hostile criticism not only as rebellious, but as impious; and it has aroused in the cultivated, and perhaps rather skeptical, men who fill the Prussian Chamber a feeling of humiliation.

The young King is armored in prerogatives and in laws, and in possession of physical force, the strength of the Prussian army having become irresistible. No city in Prussia could stand for two hours against the force, which, if resistance were openly threatened, could at once be thrown into its streets. The only remaining body to resist the Emperor-King is the Prussian Parliament, elected on a comparatively narrow suffrage, and the only weapon the Deputies can use is their partial control of the public purse. Full control they have not, for they cannot abolish old taxes, or reassign old revenues, and the military expenditure is provided for by Acts, which lapse once in every seven years only. The majority, however, can refuse new loans, new taxes, and new grants, and, as expenditure in the Prussian kingdom tends to considerable enlargement, the Government incessantly increasing the military forces, spending large sums on fortifications and bits of mili-

tary railway, and making considerable contributions to pension schemes, bounty schemes, and the like, this is an important power. Whether it is sufficient to restrain the Emperor-King from acting as an irresponsible sovereign, remains to be seen. A wise Opposition may be able to bargain with him, and make its grants contingent upon respect for the Constitution, the electors of all shades of opinion greatly fearing extravagance. This is, however, the only ground that can be taken up, for the prerogative, now so strong, occupies every other.

It is only as regards money that the Liberal Deputies have any chance of making themselves felt. They evidently see that, and are inclined to use their solitary power. If the Opposition can refuse cruisers, they can also refuse artillery; and, with that weapon in their hands, they may possibly insist on terms which the King will resent, but will honorably keep, as being a kind of treaty. A vote of that kind may, however, drive his Majesty to extremes, and we confess that if we were Prussian Liberals, we should not altogether like the constitutional outlook. The Emperor may say that the situation is really one of veiled war, and that while war is so imminent, he cannot permit his action to be trammelled by constitutional forms, and so, in effect, claim the whole legislative, as he already possesses the whole executive power.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AT THE ANTIPODES.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

Contemporary Review, London, March.

MY comparatively brief stay in the Southern Continent convinced me that the Australians are in possession of the most magnificent inheritance that has ever fallen to the lot of a young nation. All that is required to insure them a splendid future, and to make them the United States of the Pacific, rivaling the great American commonwealth in prosperity and influence, is a large increase in population and a strong government. The one danger that confronts Australian politics is that which results from the fear, in the minds of the legislators, of the people whom they ought to govern. The danger of losing their seats is constantly before their eyes.

The Australians are hearty, friendly, and outspoken. They possess the qualities of men who have gone through many difficulties to attain to their present position. The greatest danger confronting them is the danger that comes of prosperity. They are in constant peril of setting too much store on the good things of life.

In a young nation, as in a young man, the hilarity and vigor of youth lead to a love of excitement, with all its consequent dangers. Gambling has a terrible hold upon the Australians. It is almost a national calamity. The passion for outdoor sports is tremendous. One lady told me that her son had been at school where sports received much more attention than education. Still, I should by no means say that there is more vice in the Australian colonies than in the older nations of Europe; it is simply more barefaced, because of the very vigor of the national life, and the much smaller influence of public opinion.

Respecting the Labor Question in Australia, we find very much the same evils there as at home, though not in the same proportions, notwithstanding the boast of Australia that it is "the Paradise of the working man." There are many workingmen to whom it proves in no sense a Paradise. One of the labor members of Parliament said to me:

A short time since, a census was taken in Sydney of fifty representative and most respectable artisans of New South Wales. It was found that they were earning, on an average only £2 a week each, and that of this sum they paid twenty per cent. in rent.

The second largest ship-owner in New South Wales told me that, while it was true that the dock laborer received a shilling

an hour for his work, yet there were so many seeking the work that the majority of the dock laborers lived in constant poverty. There is the same centralization going on in the large Australian towns that we find to be such a grave social danger at home.

My remedy for all this is to get the people there, as in this country, to work on the land. I would first instruct the people thoroughly regarding the evils of the present state of affairs, and then lay it down absolutely that charity must come to an end. There must be no more giving out of doles. Money must not be handed out without a return in labor. Those who are unable to work must be supported, but the idle, able-bodied must be compelled by Government to work. Idleness must be made criminal.

The next step would be the formation of industrial villages, with ample provision for recreation and amusements, and above all, for the development of the higher side of human nature by religious services. The present system is wrong. One hundred and eighty acres are granted free to one man with only a few pounds capital. He finds it impossible, with this to till such a large farm. If he has the energy and courage to fight his way through, he is separated from the rest of his fellows and debarred from that social intercourse, which is as necessary to man as the very bread he eats. I would give him six acres for spade culture, and a run for his horse and cow. I would further find him implements, plant his orchard, provide him with a horse and cow and everything else necessary to start him, and then surround him with a community similarly circumstanced. In such conditions the temptation to migrate to the city would be reduced to a minimum.

I am well aware that I shall be told that this is not work for a Government to undertake. I ask my objector what would be his opinion of a Government which had abundant corn stored in one part of its domains, and a population starving for want of bread in another part? Would not the world execrate the Government which refused to convey the corn to the starving multitude? What, then, shall we say of the Government that has millions starving for want of land in one part of its dominions, and millions of acres of land unoccupied in other parts of the realm?

I pointed out to the people of Brisbane that near their city lies a splendid tract of country known as the "Darling Downs," which would not require manure for years to augment its fertility. It is held by squatters, and used for sheep runs. There is enough land to contain the whole of my three millions who make up the "submerged tenth" in England; and I assured them that if these three millions were located there and impregnable walls built around them, the gates sealed forever, the three millions might live there and never trouble anyone till the Resurrection morn.

The Chinese in Australia, hated though they are, are showing what can be done in land culture, by raising one hundred bushels of wheat to the acre. This shows that the ground, like everything else, produces in exact proportion to the amount of labor expended on it.

I have had large tracts of land offered me free in Australia, which when cleared would be worth £20 an acre. What I ask is that the Government should advance the money necessary to carry on this work, and take the land as security. The land in my farm at Hadleigh* cost £18 an acre, and I am assured on competent authority that in a few years this land will be worth £50 an acre. I am prepared to expend £25,000 in developing an Over-the-Sea Colony, and when that is expended I shall ask the Government to advance another £25,000 on the security of the property already created, to further extend the work.

I am convinced, as I believe the English public will be convinced in a short time, that the necessary skill and the necessary authority for carrying out this great work are to be found in the organization of the Salvation Army. The English people, either through their Government or by voluntary subscriptions, must advance the necessary capital.

* For an account of the Hadleigh Colony, see "General Booth's Experiment," THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 9, p. 229.

IS IT A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE, OR HARMONIOUS
COÖPERATION?*La Revue Socialiste, Paris, February.*

THE expression, "the struggle for existence," originated by Charles Darwin, and which quickly came into common use, is not perhaps, from several points of view, says Hæckel, happily chosen. It would have been more exact to say: the struggle to satisfy the necessities of existence. With the latter phrase it would not have been requisite to comprehend under "the struggle for existence," a number of conditions which do not belong to that struggle.

Darwin did not mean this biological law laid down by him to be considered the fundamental law of societies and social relations. Some disciples of his have so understood the law, and some literary works, badly interpreted, have been brought forward in support of this fashion of understanding Darwin. What weight should be given to this sociological interpretation of the theory of Darwin?

The struggle for life is universal. The field of battle is as vast as the habitable world. Every being, from the beginning of its existence (even when it is in the state of germ) has to fight for its existence. Under the impulse of the mechanical laws of development alone, every being is obliged to struggle from its very origin against entire nature, almost constantly against the sum of the conditions of existence which the inorganic world causes, against physico-chemical forces, the temperature, inclemency of the weather, and other influences comprehended under the term, climate, very often and directly against the living beings of which it is the natural element or which live at its expense. Moreover, the struggle for existence results from the rapidity with which all organized beings tend to multiply. Darwin applied to all the vegetable and all the animal kingdom the doctrine of Malthus.

The struggle for life is an incontestable fact. The experience of every day proves it. Doubtless, the field of these rivalries does not present the spectacle of a universal encounter, of a disorderly conflict of all beings indifferently. A battle, nevertheless, whether it be confused or carried on according to certain rules, is a battle all the same, a lamentable reality. Darwin, however, considered the law of vital competition, as a law of organic evolution, and not a social law. The neatness of the phrase has resulted in giving it an application far wider than its author dreamed of. It has been applied to the philosophy of history and made the formula of progress. Let things take their course, said and still say many economists. The German publicists have used Darwin's law to justify the right of the strongest and most intelligent, and declared the infamous Treaty of Frankfurt to be the natural consequence of that law. By this law has been justified the cruel decree of Malthus, and it has even been used to justify crime. Certainly, Darwin never thought for a moment that his doctrine would be used to encourage the legion of bandits of all kinds, usurers, industrial tyrants, who have taken possession of some parts of the world, and to soothe their consciences by applying this Darwinian doctrine to these acts: "I squeeze the weak because I am strong. I cannot act differently. It is a natural law."

Yet is Darwin's law incontestable? Is it the supreme law of the relations between beings? Will the law justify the social interpretation given to it? Is it not, on the contrary, plain that the supreme characteristic of civilization, that is, of social evolution, is a struggle against this law, and, so to speak, a denial of it, and that man in particular, whatever may be his origin, has produced a new principle of progress, which makes his species gravitate in a direction opposite to that of animal nature; the law of justice, of charity, of solidarity? Hæckel himself recognizes that the struggle for life in the human species is becoming more and more an intellectual struggle, less and less a battle with murderous arms.

History teaches us, that one of the causes of the fall of

empires is the lack of solidarity between their different members; that the social group which is the most coherent, absorbs the less; that the race has become the tribe, the tribe has become the city, the city the commune, the commune the province, the province the nation; and it is the nations most strongly united, that is, associated, which have triumphed over others.

It is false to consider, even from a physical point of view, the human species as regulated by the same law of evolution as the inferior species, since man utilizes the natural forces which crush the lower animals; it is even more false, from a moral and intellectual point of view. There is, then, at least, one other law of evolution which dominates the law of competition, it is the law of association, still more indispensable than the other for the preservation and development of living beings.

In fact, no living being can live alone. Man is, by nature, a sociable and even political animal. Doubtless, this sociability has an antagonist—the unsociable sociability of man, to use the happy expression of Kant—that is to say, a perpetual reaction, which threatens societies with dissolution. Life in common is not an accidental fact belonging to man alone. It belongs to animals also.

One may go further and say that this law of association is the condition of the persistence of beings, whatever they may be, in the struggle for existence. In other words, their aptitude for resistance is in direct proportion to their cohesion.

To sum up: if the struggle for life arms societies against each other and provokes conflicts in the bosom of a society, the agreement for life none the less dominates these hostilities and, as a consequence, at least within the limits of the same body and the same society, it is no longer a struggle for life or a crushing out of the individual which is the rule; it is coalition, in order to sustain this struggle better, and, consequently, respect for the individual, which is the dominating law. This conclusion is irresistible, whatever origin you may assign to society, whether you consider it as the result of a contract, or assimilate its formation to that of an organism governed by the ordinary laws of life.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE AND THE REVOLUTION.

S. STEPNIAK.

Fortnightly Review, London, March.

A FEW weeks ago a Russian residing in St. Petersburg—a well-connected man, of wide information, and not a revolutionist—wrote to friend of mine:

There is a real panic here among my well-to-do friends and acquaintances. They expect by the Spring a universal breaking up—chaotic risings, arson, robberies, horrors of every description; and they do not believe the Government will be able to preserve order and protect property.

"Shall we have a revolution soon?" I asked a Russian scientist, who is an authority upon Russian economic questions. He answered quite seriously, "I do not expect any revolution in Russia, but I fully expect that six months hence, the Government will be compelled to make an appeal to the country, and a *zemsky sobor* (national Parliament) will be summoned by the Czar." He added that he thought Alexander III. quite capable of such a step, if he were convinced of its necessity. I mention this, not because I consider the Czar a very persuadable person, but to show the impartiality of my scientific friend.

Count Tolstoi, reviewing the situation in his now famous letter upon the famine, says that unless adequate measures are taken at once, he foresees "death to the starving millions, and for the whole nation the worst of all misfortunes, rage and bitterness among men," which in plain English means rioting, civil war, revolution. As the measures taken were neither timely nor adequate, Count Tolstoi's conditional prognostication becomes a positive one.

Reading the Russian papers—published with all the caution

due to fear of the Censorship; observing the unmistakable revival of all forms of opposition, beginning with that of the Revolutionists and ending with that of the discreet and wary Liberals; and noticing the changed tone of the Government organs, one is impressed with the fact that all Russians view the present famine as something more important than passing material sufferings. All point to the universal conviction that this year's famine means the breaking down of the whole political system. The same feeling prevails among all foreigners who are interested in Russian affairs—politicians, journalists, and general readers. All expect a revolution in Russia.

I will not reproduce the harrowing pictures of the famine, which are familiar to all newspaper readers. The point of interest here is: What are the possible political consequences of the disaster? Is it likely to bring about revolution in Russia?

A popular revolution is looming in the background. It may come any day if the present crisis is protracted. But is it imminent just now? No, I frankly admit, it is not. This year, and probably next year, too, are not likely to bring popular disturbances of a serious nature.

There has been no exaggeration of the famine. The sufferings of the people are terrible. Englishmen, Frenchmen, or Germans would have begun rioting long ago; but in Russia a considerable portion of the agricultural population is accustomed to live upon starvation diet during certain months of every year. Still there is a limit even to the patience of Russian peasants. Many of our great famines, which took place in the Moscovite period, were accompanied with rioting and disturbances, which in the present political instability would be sufficient to sweep away the dynasty. But those famines were far more severe than this. Then there was no bread to be had at any price.

Philanthropy and the State are vigilant. Russia has enough telegraphs and railways to render it possible to foresee in time, and prevent wholesale starvation. And it will be prevented as long as the resources and the credit of the State are not exhausted. When love would fail, fear will not. Bread will be imported, if for no other reason than to make things "go smoothly," and this will prevent the famine from assuming its most terrible aspect, and will stave off revolution.

But though warded off in this way to some degree, the blow given to the framework of the State by this year's famine is not rendered less effective. The Government is compelled to pay a ransom which will crush it. Bankruptcy is substituted for revolution—that is the long and short of it. This year's famine will cost the Government in round figures no less than 500,000,000 roubles (£50,000,000), the sum which was spent during the Balkan war. But in 1877 the Government borrowed this sum and was not crushed by it.

At that time it was an added burden on the shoulders of a population still able to make both ends meet. It is quite different now; the country is exhausted. This famine is due only in a small degree to climatic conditions. The real cause lay in a total ruin and disablement of the peasantry. This fact is recognized in Russia by the press, by men of science, and even by the Government. The Imperial Commission of 1871 established by its extensive investigations the astounding fact that the Russian peasants pay to the State in taxes about 45 per cent. of their total income. This was more than any taxpayer could stand. As a matter of fact, the crisis began at least eleven years ago, because the year 1880 marks the epoch in which the exhaustion of both land and people began to appear quite clearly, in the way of arrears of taxes.

The arrears have steadily increased, and correspond with the gradual falling off of the crops. A destitute peasantry means poor husbandry, and with bad husbandry good returns are impossible. The average productivity of Russian agriculture is very low; seed excluded, it is 2.9 upon one grain sown, which is about the limit beyond which agriculture is impossible.

Ours has now sunk below that limit. The harvests below that average have been frequent during the last decade. The present famine is but the last link in a long series. Russian agriculturists began to slide downhill long ago. The general famine of 1880 gave them a blow which accelerated their fall; that of 1891 administered the *coup de grâce*.

The millions spent for relief can do nothing more than keep the destitute peasantry alive until next harvest. What will that harvest bring? We can foresee it, for it depends not upon atmospheric conditions alone. The winter sowing of this year was most unsatisfactory. Only about one-third of the needed seed was furnished, and part of that was eaten by the starving population. An enormous area of land was left unsown. More seed is promised for the spring sowing; but millions of horses have perished of starvation or been sold in haste for a mere trifle, and how will the ground be ploughed? If next year's climatic conditions be unfavorable the result will be appalling; if most favorable, the harvest must be far below the normal. A falling off of only one-sixth to one-eighth of the normal harvest will perpetuate and intensify the present famine.

Only the remoulding of our political system can put an end to the present disgraceful condition of Russia. All Russians understand this and clamor for the change. Under the treble pressure of public opinion, of the financial difficulties, and of the fear of revolution, the small clique which stands for a government in Russia must yield, and is sure to yield. There may be difficulties to overcome, and struggles to endure, but the end cannot be doubtful.

PENSIONS FOR OLD AGE.

FAILURE OF THE SYSTEM IN GERMANY.

WILHELM BODE.

National Review, London, March.

I SEE in the *National Review* that you English are seriously discussing the introduction of State Insurance laws. We Germans, who have tried it, are sick of State Insurance; and you, who have not yet tried it, think you will relish this new dish of the Social cooks. One would have thought you would have been thankful to us for giving you the opportunity to study its workings, but then you are ready to try the dangerous experiment on your own persons rather than look on.

There are two great schools of social politics—the School of Patience and the School of Impatience. With us the latter has had supremacy for the last ten years; while we always felt sure that in England the patient man would remain in power, that England would always be (as it has been so long) a model of good Conservatism in every effort of natural free self-help. But, no; you, too, get impatient; you, too, think that God's mills work too slowly; you, too, believe that you must help on the millennium by artificial force, methods of State help. How Germany has advanced so far in State Socialism is easily explicable. We are a military country, drilled in the discipline in which alone a socialistic organization can be built up. But the English appear determined to be Socialists, without having gone through the military schools. I do not believe it possible.

I said that we are sick of the Insurance laws. I mean that the majority of Germans would give much to get rid of them in a decent way. But, unhappily, there is no decent way; for a simple repeal is scarcely possible, because the laws have created millions of claims, and our politicians naturally do not like to confess ignominious failure of this grand German scheme of social reform.

Of all the three Insurance laws, that for old age is most unpopular. The friends of the law (or rather the fathers of the law, for it has no friends) have only two answers. Firstly, they say it is natural that such an incisive reform meets with great resistance; and, secondly, that the unpopularity of the law is caused, not by the principle of the law, but only by the administration of it. Everybody blames this administration.

and it is curious that there is nobody living who will become responsible for this, although the question has been raised. Even Prince Bismarck, whose influence brought the Bill through the Reichstag, now tells everybody that he dislikes the "Klebe-gesetz," or Sticking Law, as the old-age Insurance law is termed.

The German Reichstag had a discussion on the working of the law, in its sittings in February. Herr v. Böttcher, who was Bismarck's right hand in passing the law, reported on the first year (1891). There were 173,668 claims for old-age pensions made under this law: that is, so many people wanted a pension without having done the least stroke, without having done a bit for it, without ever having made any sacrifice for it. What a bad, corrupting thing a law is which has this effect! This is, however, a point that the Minister did not dwell on.

There is a popular movement (especially in Bavaria) which calls for a repeal of the whole law. In Nürnberg 20,000 men signed a petition in this direction. But this movement is not favored by the leaders of any party. It is impracticable.

The millions we pay to keep this extensive and expensive machinery of State Insurance alive, are a great burden that hinders us in our march to a higher civilization, and especially hinders us in our competition with other nations.

It is a sad time in Germany. Prices are high; wages are low; work is slack. Among the reasons for this state of affairs we find—not in the first place, but not in the last place, either, the burden of State Socialism. "The really successful nation in the industrial competition that is now springing up so fiercely between all nations will be the one that has fewest taxes, fewest officials, and fewest departments to support, and at the same time possesses the greatest power in its individual units."

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

C. R. HAINES.

Macmillan's Magazine, London, March.

EVER since the confusion of tongues on the plains of Shinar or the diffusion of races in the highlands of Iran, the nations of mankind have labored under the disadvantage of having no medium of communication in the way of a common language. One people has been accustomed to regard the speech of another people as mere gibberish, no less unintelligible than the jabber of an idiot or the twittering of a swallow.

The Phœnicians, thanks to their trading propensities, were the first people to spread a knowledge of their language beyond their own borders, and they most probably gave the Greeks and other nations, and us, through them, the groundwork of our alphabets. The sceptre of commerce passed from them to the Greeks, who, under Alexander, came near to imposing their language upon the whole civilized world, and we may be pardoned for regretting that they did not succeed.

Latin came nearer than Greek to being the language of the world, although it is less suited for it, and there are some who think that a colloquial form of it might be revived to serve the purpose of a common language. Arabic is the only Eastern tongue which has obtained a vogue comparable to that of Latin and Greek. Owing to its connection with Islam, Arabic has become the religious and acquired speech of a vast number of human beings. But Islam is a lost cause, and with its fall, Arabic will gradually sink back into the obscurity from which its own intrinsic merits could never, by themselves, have raised it.

There remain, then, but two competitors for lingual supremacy, English and French, those old rivals. It did indeed seem at one time, for a comparatively brief period, that French would win the day. The struggle began eight hundred years ago when the French Normans, aided by Fortune and the Pope, won the first move in the momentous game between the

two races. England was divided among foreign soldiers, all that was English was stamped under foot; and it was fondly hoped that the English name and the English language would be for ever abolished; but from that dark welter of tyranny and debasement, the Saxons, by their inherent stamina and vitality, triumphantly emerged a united nation. French, eradicated in England, had, nevertheless, its own way on the continent where it gradually became the language of fashion and of diplomacy. French has undoubtedly many qualities fitting it for both these purposes. It is sparkling and epigrammatic. In the turning of a compliment or in the pointing of an insult it is unapproachable. You can be politer in it and ruder than in almost any language. In the hands of diplomacy it forms an almost perfect instrument for making that which is not appear as though it were. Yet no language is clearer when its purpose is to be clear. But in all the nobler qualities of language, sonorousness of expression, wealth of meaning, adaptability to the highest forms of poetry and the deepest outpourings of prayer, it is immeasurably inferior to English.

But the sceptre of language has passed forever from the French grasp, and has become, beyond all doubt, the heritage of English-speaking races. It has recently been estimated that English is spoken by nearly twice as many people as any other European tongue. In this respect France does not even hold second place; German is before it as is also Russian.

English is gaining ground fast in many ways. The Continent is overrun with English and American travelers, and there is scarcely a hotel, or a first-rate shop, in which English is not spoken. In Germany, again, English has taken the place of French as the most important foreign language to be learned. In Russia it is the same. It is becoming more fashionable to speak English than French; and Dr. Landsell, writing in 1883, tells us the Russians prefer English to their own language for use in telegrams. Another sign of the times was afforded by the Conference respecting Samoa, in 1889. The deliberations were conducted in English, the German representatives being all able to speak in our tongue.

In uncivilized regions the triumph of English, it is needless to say, is still more complete. Everywhere on the coast of Africa it has driven out all other European languages; it has spread with unexampled rapidity in India; Japan is said to be adopting our language wholesale, and recent travelers tell us that a knowledge of English is common over all the East, and that even in the wilds of Northern Siberia the natives generally know a few words of it. Even that exclusive people, the Chinese, have learnt to speak a "pidgin English," the only foreign language they know.

But the great agency which has done, and will do, the most to make English the universal speech is colonization.

In a hundred years the United States will probably have as many inhabitants as China, and it is not likely that Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the Cape will fall much short of half their total, especially if England be reckoned with them. Moreover, there are already signs that English is becoming the literary language of Europe. Foreign writers are publishing their books in English to secure a larger circulation.

Not only is English practically certain to become the language of the world, a result which might have been due to accidental circumstances, but it is also by general consent admitted to be the fittest to survive in the struggle.

Still, every language that lives on the lips of men gradually changes, and departs more and more from its original form; and it is probable that the divergences in the speech of the several sections of the race, both in intonation and vocabulary will increase until the dialects of one country will hardly be intelligible in the rest; but probably there will be an international English, that literary English which the invention of printing has secured from any fundamental corruption.

Be that as it may, the speech of Shakespeare and Milton, of Dryden and Swift, of Byron and Wordsworth will be, in a sense which no other language has been, the speech of the whole world.

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

J. ELIE PÉCAUT.

Revue Pédagogique, Paris, February.

SCIENCE, the Positivists tell us, is the only educator. It alone creates the scientific spirit, that is to say, the comprehension of law, of inflexible order, of necessity. It alone is capable, by its inexorable discipline, of at the same time freeing and strengthening the will, because it puts us face to face with all-powerful reality. It alone emancipates the reason, because it dissipates superstitions of every kind, and teaches the true, the possible, and the useful. That is not all. To these benefits, says Spencer, it adds another: it is poetry, it is even religion. And thereupon the English thinker breaks out into a brilliant and enthusiastic dithyramb. He paints in dazzling traits the phenomena, which the eye of the *savant* discovers in science and the vast extent which it offers to the imagination. By the immensity of its views, by the harmony of its laws, by the mystery of matters, not yet discovered by it, science communicates to its true lovers that sacred fervor which others ask from religion.

These affirmations are illusions which disappear when subjected to a practical test. Yes, science confers a scientific spirit, opens to the soul large horizons; in brief, it is an elevation of the mind. But what science? The science of the *savant*. The science which makes, not that which is found ready made. The science which is extended and complete, not that which is reduced to the rudiments. The man whom a long culture has lifted to the summit from which he can perceive the scientific unity of the universe, who is able to discover under biology chemistry, under chemistry physics, under physics mechanics, under the latter mathematics, and before whom is spread the spectacles which so dazzled Pythagoras—such an one can revere in science a virile educator. One must be blind, however, to expect like results from the elements to which, as a matter of absolute necessity, common education must be confined. Some books of geometry, five hundred pages of physiology and of chemistry, is this the material out of which you are going to create a comprehension of the inflexibility of law and beget independence of thought? What a cheat! In reality, to found education on science, is to reserve it for a small aristocracy of *savants* and to do away with education for the rest of humanity: it is a conception of education which is the least democratic, as well as, thank goodness, the most impracticable.

Whoever mentions education mentions a discipline capable of developing the whole man, of bringing out from the child all the forces of which it discloses the germ. Is science that discipline? It cannot pretend to be. Science analyzes, compares, weighs, measures, and in doing this brings into play the faculties which compose the intellect, properly so called. The intellect, however, is far from being the whole man. It is not the innermost sanctuary and end of being. You must go beyond, descend deeper; you must reach that obscure and fertile region where scientific light cannot penetrate, and which is the true region of life, the region in which are found the first germs of the feelings, of the thoughts, of the habits of action, the region from which burst forth those great motive powers—love, enthusiasm, principles of all nobility of soul. What can science do to touch and move these depths of the human soul, to light its divine flames: a strong bent towards what is good, a taste for the beautiful, a thirst for justice? When you comment to the child on those words of Epictetus: "The wise man saves his life by losing it," or on the saying of Jesus: "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness," or on that verse of Musset:

Pour vivre et pour sentir l'homme a besoin des pleurs,
or on the admirable declaration of Quinet: "Everyday, I have found art more real, reality containing more art, truth more poetical, nature more divine, the divine more natural:" when

you put the child face to face with these sacred words, you call forth in his young soul a powerful force of admiration and elevation, which no true education can be resigned to leave inactive. Search for some chapter in chemistry or mechanics which can take the place of these exhortations! You will search in vain. No science possesses such a power. Letters alone, being the studies of the soul, of humanity, of what is highest, letters alone, including in letters, philosophy, have access to the sacred region in which are sown living germs.

MADAME PATTI AND THE OLD SONGS.

DR. GEORGE F. ROOT.

Music, Chicago, March.

HAVE the "people" a right to the pleasure and pure enjoyment which they derive from "Home, Sweet Home" and "The Last Rose of Summer," as sung by the best singer in the world, if they are willing to pay for them? And who are paying the bills—the thousands who go principally to hear the old songs, or the few or ridicule them?

Announce for a concert that Madame Patti will sing none of her old songs, that all will be modern and advanced—that the object will be to educate rather than entertain, and what would be the result? Curiosity, added to the singer's great name, might fill the house—even crowd it for once, but where would be those emotions so enjoyable, and, I may add, so useful, which the pure old songs and familiar melodies excite in the minds of the large majority without whose support Patti concerts would be impossible?

Audiences have as much right to hear Patti again and again in the songs they love, without the contemptuous interference of self-constituted censors, as they have to hear time after time, year after year, Hamlet by Booth or Rip Van Winkle by Jefferson, or simpler utterances by Cable or Riley, about which no word of contempt or disrespect is ever spoken.

The idea that our greatest singer cannot sing modern music as well as she sings the old songs is absurd, and the imputation that she sings the old songs from unworthy motive is worse.

People can be benefited musically only by music that they like. There is no time at a concert to educate people in music that they do not understand. They must have there what they enjoy, if they receive any emotional or æsthetic benefit. Not only are Patti's songs a benefit to the "people," but her dealings with them are on an honest basis—she gives them what they pay for. If she makes a great deal of money, so much the better for her—she does it honestly.

"But," say these people who dislike, or affect to dislike the simple songs, "have we no rights?" Yes, you have a right to all you pay for. In a programme of twelve numbers, *one* would probably be generous as your proportion.

It seems that there is no place where intelligent people are so patient under contemptuous and unjust treatment as in the concert-room. The eminent lawyer, the learned divine, the sagacious and successful business man, will say meekly: "True, I do not understand music, I only know what I like," and looking up to the superior beings who set themselves over them, will perhaps experience a feeling of humiliation as they read the narrow and uncatholic criticisms of the performances they have enjoyed. They do not realize that the music they liked is the best music in the world for them, and that a man has no more right to treat it contemptuously than he has so to treat the literature or political opinions they prefer.

Patti needs no defense as against these people, who seem to have so little understanding of what music is for in the world; but it would seem that *they* would get discouraged at the result of their persistent labors. What they do not want fills the houses, and what they would have when they get it depletes them.

"But," says the critic, "have I not a right to express my opinion?" Certainly; but you assume to express public

opinion, the newspaper supposes you are doing so, and the people are too modest to contradict you. If you would say: "These are my own ideas about Patti's performances; they were not shared by the audience, judging by their actions," you would be putting the matter as it is, and would be entitled to credit for your candor, however unjust and useless your ideas might be.

The truth is that competent musical critics and advanced musicians, who are broad-minded and in sympathy with all efforts toward the musical advancement of the people, do enjoy the performances of which we are speaking. Not only do they enjoy the consummate art with which Patti glorifies the simple old song, but they enjoy the pleasure of the people who are musically at that grade, down to which the great artist comes for their benefit and delight.

CHEROKEE ALPHABETS.

JAMES MOONEY.

American Anthropologist, Washington, D. C., January to March.

THE Cherokee syllabic alphabet, invented by Sequoya about 1823, made the Cherokees at once a literary people, and has probably contributed more than any other thing to elevate them to the high position which they now occupy among the aboriginal tribes. The syllabary, however, has several defects which seriously impair its usefulness. A number of the characters are so nearly alike that they can scarcely be distinguished even in the most carefully written manuscript. There is no logical connection of characters denoting related sounds—as *tsa, tse, tsi*, etc.—and, finally, each character commonly requires several strokes in the making, and cannot be joined to the other characters of the word, thus rendering writing a slow and laborious task. Several attempts have been made to remedy these defects, notably by Father Morice and William Eubanks.

Father Morice, who is attached to a mission station at Stuart's Lake, in British Columbia, has elaborated an alphabet or syllabary on the plan of the Déné and Cree alphabets, invented for those tribes by the missionaries in the Northwest. In this system all related sounds are represented by the same character in different positions, or with the addition of a dot or stroke. The plan is simple, and the characters are easily distinguishable, but, unfortunately, not adapted to word combination in manuscript. The inventor says: "Just think of it! When you know the value of *s* and *h* you merely learn *ten* signs with their *four* positions and a few logical modifications—distinguishable at sight—and in one evening you know how to read!"

The other alphabet, invented by William Eubanks, a Cherokee mixed-blood, of Tahlequah, Indian Territory, is a system of shorthand, and well adapted to rapid manuscript writing. By means of dots variously placed, fifteen basal characters, each made with a single stroke, either straight or curved, represent correctly every sound in the language.

Notwithstanding the evident advantages of either system over the old one, it is unlikely that any change will be adopted by the tribe. When Sequoya's alphabet was invented, seventy years ago, the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the Great West were all Indian country, and the Indian language had a commercial and even a political importance. Now, all this is changed. There are to-day in the Cherokee nation nearly two thousand white citizens, and those with one-half or more of white blood constitute by far the majority of the tribe. Many of the leading men of the nation are unable to speak the language, while the legislature and court proceedings, the national records, and the national education are all in English, and the full-blood who cannot speak English will soon be a rarity. The Cherokees are rapidly becoming white men, and when the last full-bloods discard their old alphabet—which they love because it is Indian—they will adopt that of the ruling majority.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN NORWAY.

DR. J. BRUNCHHORST.

Samtiden, Bergen, February.

SOME years ago a movement, independent and not influenced by the English University Extension, started in Christiania to raise the laboring class to a degree of knowledge and culture not obtainable in the public schools. Many cities followed the example given by the Capital, and the State and city governments, and the "Brandeviin monopolies," all furnished freely the necessary funds. Large numbers of people, laborers in particular, attended the lectures. In Bergen the average attendance was between three and four hundred. New brooms sweep well, but as they get older they are less useful. So with this movement. At first the laborers flocked to the halls, but gradually their numbers have decreased. It looks as if they were disappointed, not getting what they expected. In Christiania there has been an increase, but that can be accounted for by the popularity of two of the lecturers, Dr. Nansen and Card. Rolfsen's readings of Ibsen's *Per Gynt* and *Brand*. In Bergen there was a steady decrease till last year, when there was an increase.

In spite of the present increase and prospect of more, based upon certain changes, I, as foreman in the Bergen committee having the lectures in charge, must confess that I am disappointed as regards the results and their cost.

Comparing the people in their national characteristics, it is clear that the Norwegians are as persistent and energetic, as desirous of learning and progress, as the English. We ought to progress as they do. University Extension with us and other people must not be limited to lectures, but must be extended to conversations, summary statements, and examinations. In England, laborers over thirty years of age have been the most assiduous in giving written summary statements, though many of them found it difficult to write. In Norway most people under thirty-five years of age can write, and ought to prepare summaries. Any activity into which the self enters is always fascinating, and ought to be made the most of.

The case stands thus: the principles underlying the English University Extension are universal, and must be obeyed both as regards method and the manner in which the people engage in it. Our reforms must move on these lines.

THE MOST ARTISTIC BOOK*.

ALFRED DAWSON.

The Library, London, December.

WHAT is the most artistic book?

I answer, that book in which the letterpress is produced separately from the illustrations, and both brought together to furnish the book.

This course of procedure is that which I would invariably recommend as far as lies in my power.

Firstly: The best pictures are produced by the copper-plate press; or, if otherwise, then by the use of the finest possible *dry* paper and ink, with a thoroughly skilled pressman, working without other things to interfere, and preferably by the hand-press.

Secondly: The type-matter of a book is best when printed on a paper of good character with plenty of ink, and when the paper is *damp*.

The well-known system of producing the American magazines and their imitators need not be further noticed than to observe that the get-up of the page and of the book, also, the endurance of the paper itself, are all sacrificed to the present appearance of the cuts. If you try the paper with the tongue, you will find that it has no sizing, and that the smooth-rolled surface is an artificial and temporary substitute. Such work

* Read at the Annual Meeting of the Library Association, held at Nottingham.

cannot be called the most desirable or valuable thing. The object of this method is simply to provide a smooth, yet absorbent, surface, on which the ink will dry quickly, and yet possess a gloss as if printed on sized paper.

Now, I need not apologize for belonging to the class who believe in hand-made paper, and good old-style type, arranged in well-squared pages, with here and there a most unmistakable initial letter of good design.

I also like, on the paper, a surface that can be felt to possess a pleasant undulating roughness. This surface on a well-sized paper protects it from wear as well as from smearing. The high parts take both the wear and any griminess, and can be easily cleaned with rubber. A soft, smooth, absorbent paper, once soiled, is spoiled for good. I wish and hope that any word I can make use of will tend to increase the use of really good, well-sized paper, not rolled too smooth. Bank ledgers, though blue and rolled, are, I believe, still made of material like this, and are thoroughly good.

Such paper, however, cannot take fine impressions; and, if my suggestion is carried out, it will not be needed. Let the finest possible printing on the finest imaginable paper be the method for the cuts; then, having the type printed and the spaces left, carefully insert the cuts by pasting them in. They look brilliant, and altogether raised above the common by the process, and are legitimately a part of an artistic piece of work.

AN OLD ENGLISH INSCRIPTION IN BRUSSELS.

ALBERT S. COOK, YALE UNIVERSITY.

Modern Language Notes, Baltimore, March.

+ RODISMINNAGEOICRICNECYNINGBERBYFIGYNDE
BLÓDEBESTEMED, ASRODEHET, E, LM ERWYRICAN 7 ADH
ELWOLDHYSBERO, OCRISTETOLOFEFOR ELFRICESSAYL
EHYRABERO, OR.

Such is the inscription that Dr. Logeman has found on a strip of silver belonging to the reliquary of a reputed piece of the true Cross at the Cathedral of Brussels. On the back of the cross itself are the letters:

DRAHMALMEWORHTE.

And in a different place on the back:

AGNUS DEI.

The first inscription readily resolves itself into:

"Ród is mín nama; géo ic riene cyning bær, byfigynde, blóde bestemed. pás róde hét Æþlmar wyrican, 7 Adhelwold hys beróþo, Criste tó lofe, for Ælfrices sáule hyra beróþor."

And the second into:

"Drahmal mé worhte. Agnus Dei."

Similarly the translation of the Old English would be:

"Rood is my name. Whilom I bore the powerful king, trembling, suffused with blood. This cross Æthelmar had made and Athelwold his brother, to the glory of Christ for the soul of Ælfric their brother."

"Drahmal wrought me."

Logeman, from the evidence of language, inclines to fix the date of the longer inscription at about 1100. That of iconography is less authoritative, but the shorter inscription may be approximately referred to the ninth or tenth century.

How the cross with its silver plate found its way from England to the Continent is another question, into which Logeman enters at some length. Possibly, he thinks, it might be the very piece of the true Cross that Pope Marinus sent King Alfred, when, at the request of the king, he freed from taxes and tribute the English school at Rome. The English Chronicle contains the record under 883 and 885 (Earle, pp. 83-4):

"And Marinus pápa sende þa lignum dñi Ælfrède cyngne."

"And þy ilcan géare forþfærde se góða pápa Marinus, se gafréode Ongelcynnes scole be Ælfrédes béne Westseaxna cyninges, and he sende him micla gifa, and þære róde dæl þe Crist on þrówude."

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE LATEST ELECTRICAL DISCOVERY.

J. E. H. GORDON, M. INST. C. E.

Nineteenth Century, London, March.

ON Wednesday, the 3rd of February, the Royal Institution was crowded with one of the most critical scientific audiences in the world, who were held spellbound for more than two hours, while Mr. Tesla, a young electrician, gave an account of his discoveries, which promise to draw back a little farther the veil which hides one of the most fascinating mysteries of nature, namely, the relations between light and electricity, between matter and motion.

On the vortex theory of Sir William Thomson, all that which we know as matter consists of vortices or whirlpools of the all-pervading ether, which from their rapid rotating motion resist displacement, and, therefore, show the common properties of hardness and strength in the same way as a spinning-top or gyroscope tends to keep its action in a fixed direction. But whether the molecules or particles of what we know as matter are independent matter, or whether they are ether whirlpools, we know that they keep up an incessant hammering one on the other.

Professor Crookes has shown that the forces contained in this bombardment are immensely greater than any forces we have yet handled, many millions of horse-power being contained in any ordinary room. Owing, however, to the forces being in every possible direction they neutralize each other, and no result of them is perceivable to our senses; but if ever we discover how so to direct their courses as to send the majority of them in the same direction, we shall have at our disposal forces as much exceeding any we are now acquainted with, as the blow struck by a bullet exceeds the force required to pull the trigger of a gun.

Professor Crookes in his experiments on "radiant matter" has given us the first hint of directing what, for want of more exact knowledge, we will call the molecules of matter. With the appliances at his command, however, he was unable to impart any great change of direction, but he succeeded in making that change manifest by reducing the disturbing forces acting against his directing force. The special direction thus induced was imparted by means of electricity.

In these experiments the electricity by which the directing force is imparted to the molecules was electricity of a comparatively slow alternation period, namely, electric currents alternating 80 to 100 times per second. It was as if one had tried to ventilate a room by causing a man to walk slowly through it with an umbrella. He would undoubtedly move the air, but so slowly that its motion would be imperceptible. In order to cause a rush of air, we must put up a rapidly moving fan, or other suitable machinery. Mr. Tesla, seeing this, abandoned the ordinary dynamo, which, as we have already noted, gives about eighty alternations per second, and the ordinary induction coil which gives about the same number, and boldly constructed a dynamo which gives 20,000 alternations per second, and by connecting this to suitable condensers, he multiplied its alternations until they reached 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 per second.

Then at once an entire set of new phenomena appeared, and the experimenter entered a region of mystery and hope. One of the first things noticed was, that either because these vibrations are too rapid to excite corresponding vibrations in the nerves of the body, or from some other cause, no shock is felt from the current; and that, though an ordinary current at 2,000 volts will kill, this current at 50,000 volts cannot be felt at all.

It was also found that the vibrations kept time in some unknown way with the vibrations of solid matter. Vulcanite is one of the best insulators known, and will stop any ordinary

current or discharge, but the stream of sparks between two poles, with this current, pours through a thick sheet of vulcanite as easily, or even with greater ease, than through air. It does not perforate it in any way, but passes through it as light passes through glass.

All the "Crookes's" phenomena of radiant matter are almost indefinitely increased. The forces can be directed for a considerable distance through space without the aid of wires. Electric lamps light easily when attached to one single wire, and require no return conductor; more wonderful still, if metal plates are fixed on the roof and walls of a room, and connected to the terminals, the whole atmosphere of that room, whether it be ether or particles of common matter, is thrown into a state of storm and agitation which can be made perceptible by bringing into the space, tubes or globes from which the air has been partially exhausted. Such tubes, though without any metallic connections, glow and throb as if powerful currents of electricity were being sent through them from an ordinary induction coil.

A Crookes's radiometer placed near a metal conductor from which neither spark nor glow is perceptible, rotates as if it were placed near a lamp or heated body, but rotates in the wrong direction, and last of all, a true flame burns, in which nothing is consumed. When the discharge issues from a suitable terminal, it has the appearance and roaring sound of a gas flame burning under too high a pressure, and gives off considerable heat; to use Mr. Tesla's words: "This is not unexpected, as all the force and heat in the universe is due to the falling together of lifted weights, and the same result is produced whether these weights have been lifted apart by chemical energy, and rest in the form of oxygen and hydrogen ready to combine chemically, or in the form of mechanical energy of moving molecules directed by the electric current."

On the same table on which Mr. Tesla's experiments were shown, Faraday swung a delicately balanced galvanometer needle, under the influence of the first induction current. That was in 1834. The force available to move it was very small, probably not greater than the forces lighting Mr. Tesla's tubes, yet that force has now developed one of the greatest industries of the world. May we not hope for some such development of the new discovery, and that we shall some day harness to our machinery the natural forces which, from the beginning of time, have literally been slipping through our fingers?

PROGRESS IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF PREHISTORIC MAN.

DR. KARL MÜLLER.

Die Natur, Halle, February.

ONE of the most interesting discoveries of the remains of prehistoric man in Europe was made in Switzerland in the October of last year. The discovery is due to Dr. Rüsch of Schaffhausen, who, in concert with Dr. Häusler, undertook the excavation of an overhanging cliff, known locally as the "Schweitzersbild." Their labors were rewarded with a find of the vestiges of prehistoric man so ample that their exhibition in the "Rüden" at Schaffhausen occupied twenty-seven large tables.

It will be remembered that vestiges of the "Lake dwellers" were discovered first in Switzerland, and that through them we obtained our earliest knowledge of prehistoric man. In 1874, too, the scientific world was very much exercised over the discovery of vestiges of a still earlier settlement of Troglydetic man at Thaugen. In this place the remains of man were associated with those of the mammoth, the reindeer, and other animals now limited to Northern latitudes. And not only were the remains of these animals and of man found in the same deposits, but drawings of the reindeer and the horse were found etched on the horns of the former. Unfortunately, among the drawings thus brought to light was one of a bear,

which the archæologist, Lindenschmitt, traced to its original in a modern picture book for children, and the exposure tended to discredit the genuineness of prehistoric art altogether. Meantime investigations in the same field of research have been actively prosecuted, and the interest in the subject has been sustained by numerous similar finds in Belgium, Southern France, England, and Germany. Still our knowledge of prehistoric man in Europe was far from complete, and Dr. Rüsch who has for many years regarded the Schweitzersbild as a promising field of research, finally determined to investigate it. He was guided to this conclusion by the evident suitability of the site for a hunter's camp, and in his second excavation he struck wrought flints only a few centimeters below the surface, and at the depth of forty centimeters came upon a layer which was, in places, composed for the most part of artificially broken reindeer bones, and wrought flints. All the characteristic phenomena of the caves of the later glacial period, as exemplified in the caves of Southern France and in Thaugen, were exhibited here also. All marrow bones were broken, while their ends and all other bones were found intact, proving that the dog was not domesticated among them. There are no traces of metal or pottery, and the flints are broken into sharp splinters, not split. The flint weapons were made from flint nodules from the Jura chalk. The best-finished implements are chisels and needles (with eyes) of bone and reindeer horn, but the most interesting fact is that here again we have the anatomically correct drawings of animals which distinguish this period, and which are not found in more recent deposits. Human remains are rare in this deposit; those of the reindeer are most abundant, but those of the Alpine hare, the horse, and the blackcock are liberally represented. Besides these, there are also bones of the wild boar, wolf, Polar fox, bear, aueruchs, and innumerable small rodents, probably water-rats, lemmings, and mice, and an endless variety of birds, with one bone which is perhaps from a mammoth's foot. All these animals were the products of the chase, eaten on the spot, and horns and bones turned to useful account. The find belongs to the close of the ice-period, when the Rhine flowed through the Klettgun, and the Rhine Falls were not yet in existence. The settlement certainly dates from a period many thousand years older than the Lake dwellings, which were peopled under existing climatic conditions, when the reindeer and other Arctic animals had all disappeared.

Science is deeply indebted to the discoverer for his insight, and for the care with which the work is conducted. The full importance of the discovery cannot yet be estimated, but it is at least certain that it is a very valuable find, throwing an enduring light on prehistoric man. In the investigation of the Thaugen cavern, which belongs to the same period, many scientific conclusions were vitiated or prevented by ignorance, and the new discovery is the more important, that previous mistakes can now be guarded against, and reliable conclusions established.

By removing the deposits with the utmost care, and recording observations minutely, seven distinct layers or strata have been distinguished and examined; in the regular order of descent these are a layer of humus, an upper layer of deer bones and horns and ashes, a gray and a yellow arable layer, a black arable, and a yellow rodent layer, and finally a yellow clay. The color of the darker layer is due to ashes, charred bones, and decayed organic matter, of the yellow layers, to bone fragments, but the several layers vary very much in constitution. Moreover, graves have been dug in these deposits in more recent times. One such inclosed grave was found covered with a large stone slab, and containing the bones both of a young person and of an adult, with numerous bones of the horse. In the same deposit was found, too, a human skeleton, with the head placed on the breast, while the other bones were arranged normally and horizontally. At the foot of the rock a child's skull was also discovered. Here the ground had been

chambered by foxes and badgers, and the natural arrangement upset.

The gray to black ash-layer passes imperceptibly into the gray soil, which consists essentially of limestone, gravel, ashes, and, at the lower part, of bones and flint masses. Among these are found innumerable hammers of rolled stone, and large limestone blocks used as seats around the hearth. These are distinguished both by form and size from the flat stone seats of the older deposit. So, too, there are two sorts of flint borers, which disappear as one goes deeper. The prevailing bones here are those of the reindeer and the horse, but those of the Alpine hare are much rarer than in the older deposit. The yellow soil was in places replaced by bone breccia, interspersed with flint nodules, handiwork, and refuse. The layer itself is divided into two parts separated by a layer of rolled stones among which were found numerous chisel-shaped, cut and split bone implements, stone knives and scrapers, bone needles, etc., with the aforementioned flat stones ranged around. Pebbles split by fire, resembling the New Zealand cooking stones in form, size, and general appearance are also abundant.

The evidences of this latest excavation enable us to say decisively that man was the contemporary of the mammoth, the reindeer, the glutton, and the other subarctic animals in Central Europe at the close of the last Glacial epoch, that he knew nothing of metals or agriculture, that he had domesticated no animals, not even the dog, that he lived by hunting, but was, nevertheless, familiar with fire, intelligent, and artistic. He was uncivilized, but there is nothing to indicate that he was nearer the apes than we are.

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION.

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, London, January.

THIS important expedition has succeeded in traversing, from north to south, the first, or most southerly of the three great blanks it was commissioned to explore. This is the wide interior space lying between the track of Forrest in 1874 and that of Giles in 1875. The party crossed the boundary between South and West Australia, at a point to the east of Fort Müller, in lat. $26^{\circ} 10' S.$, and long. $128^{\circ} E.$, and struck south across the desert from Mt. Squires, making for Queen Victoria Spring on Giles's track of 1875. Arriving at that expected abundant water supply, they found it nearly dry, and all hopes of a thorough exploration of the region were destroyed. Under these circumstances, and sorely straitened for water, a direct route was taken for the nearest cattle stations, near the southern seaboard of West Australia and Esperance Bay, from which latter port, Mr. David Lindsay, the leader of the expedition, dispatched reports to Adelaide in October last. The country traversed appeared to have had no rain for two years. Owing to admirable management on the trying march of 560 miles through an almost waterless country, the health of the party had not suffered, and only two of the camels had died. Notwithstanding the extreme aridity of the region, Mr. Lindsay says it cannot be characterized as a desert, for the country is more or less clothed with bushes and trees, and for many miles there is a gum-tree forest which extends into South Australia, the trees reaching often three feet in diameter and fifty to sixty feet in height. He adds that the clean white trunks and dark-green tops of the trees, from a short distance, present a charming aspect, but that a nearer examination presents the usual signs of aridity, the ground being covered with nothing but the desert-loving spinifex, and useless shrubs. Mr. E. A. Wells, the surveyor of the expedition, reports that the whole of the country traveled over from Mount Squires, was inhabited by natives who got their water supply partly by draining the roots of certain mallee trees, some of which, distinguishable only by the keen eyes of a native, yield quantities of pure water. It was Mr. Lindsay's intention to remain near the South coast for some weeks to

restore the strength of the sorely-trying camels, and then to proceed again towards the interior, taking a more westerly route, so as to cross Giles's route at Ullaring, and Forrest's track at Mount Ida, and thence on to Hope's station via the new gold fields. From the last mentioned place he had hopes of making an excursion southeast as far as latitude 28° , thus completing sufficiently the examination of the first great area it is the object of the expedition to explore before proceeding to the second, further north.

THE POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

GEO. C. HURLBUT.

Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, New York, Vol. xxiii, No. 4, Pt. 1.

THE eighth number of the publication, *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*, founded by Behm and Wagner in 1872, was arrested by the death of Dr. Behm in 1884, and was not completed until the present year.

It gives the total population of the earth at about 1,480,000,000, divided as follows: Europe, with 9,729,861 square kilometres,* has 357,379,000 inhabitants; Asia has 44,142,658 sq. kil., and 825,954,000 inhabitants; Africa, 29,207,000 sq. kil., and 163,953,000 inhabitants; America (North and South), 38,334,000 sq. kil., and 121,713,000 inhabitants; Australia and Tasmania, 7,695,726 sq. kil., and 3,230,000 inhabitants; the Oceanic Islands, 1,898,700 sq. kil., and 7,420,000 inhabitants; and the Polar Regions, 4,482,620 sq. kil., and 80,400 inhabitants. In the figures for Asia are included the islands, excepting those of the Arctic, Iceland, and Nova Zembla; and the Atlantic Islands are left out of the calculation for Europe; Madagascar and other islands are excluded from the estimates for Africa, and the Polar regions from the American estimate. Some lakes, gulfs, and inland seas are included in the estimates of areas.

For many countries of the world figures represent only the probable population and area, estimated, in the absence of exact data, from the most trustworthy information within reach.

The most densely peopled country is Belgium with 533 to the square mile. Then follow in Europe, the Netherlands with 355, Great Britain and Ireland with 319, Italy with 270, the German Empire with 233, Switzerland with 184, France with 182, Austro-Hungary with 169, Denmark with 146, Portugal with 123, Servia with 116, Roumania with 97, Spain with 88, Greece with 87, European Turkey with 82, European Russia (without Finland) with 48, Sweden with 27, and Norway with 14.

In Asia, French and Portuguese India have 489 to the square mile, Japan has 270, China proper 231, British India 195.

In America, the greatest density of population is in the French possessions which have 64 inhabitants to the square mile, the West Indies come next with 56, and the United States with 18, though the *Statesman's Year Book*, for 1891, makes the density 21.5; Mexico and Central America have each 15, the South American States range from 10 down to 2.5, and British North America comes in last with only 1.6 to the square mile.

Australia has 1 inhabitant to the square mile, and New Zealand counts 5.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS AND ITS GLACIERS.

ISRAEL C. RUSSELL.

American Journal of Science, New Haven, March.

EARLY in June of the present year, I returned to the St. Elias region, and with five camp-hands for companions, crossed the Malaspina glacier to the Chaix hills and from there went up the Agassiz and Newton glaciers. Our highest camp was in the snow, in the great amphitheatre in which the Newton glacier rises, between Mt. Newton and Mt. St. Elias, at an elevation of 8,000 feet. We occupied it for twelve days, being prevented from advancing by clouds and snow storms. On the day we did advance we climbed to the divide between Mt. Newton and Mt. St. Elias, and from there ascended the north slope of the great pyramid forming the summit of Mt.

* 10,000 sq. kilometres = 3,861.161 sq. miles.

St. Elias until we reached an elevation of a little over 14,500 feet above the sea.

From the divide, and while climbing the slope above it, we had an unobstructed view of the vast unexplored region north of the St. Elias range. The day was unusually beautiful, and a strange land which had never before been seen by man, lay spread out like a map beneath our feet. Having previously crossed the mountain-system of which the St. Elias range forms a part, some two hundred miles east of Mt. St. Elias, and traversed the country to the northward, I expected, on reaching the divide between Mt. Newton and Mt. St. Elias, to behold a similar region. I pictured to myself a comparatively low forested land, interspersed with lakes, and divided by streams, and perhaps giving some signs of human occupation. But I was entirely mistaken. What did meet my astonished gaze was a vast snow-covered region, limitless in its expanse, through which hundreds, and perhaps thousands of barren mountain-peaks project. There was not a stream, not a lake, and not a vestige of vegetation in sight. A more desolate or a more lifeless land one never beheld. Vast, smooth snow-surfaces, without crevasses or breaks, stretched away to seemingly limitless distances, diversified only by jagged and angular mountain-peaks. The general elevation of the snow-surface is about 8,000 feet while the mountain-peaks, which pierce it, are from ten to twelve thousand feet or more, in altitude above the sea. To the north I could see every detail in the forbidding landscape for miles and miles. The most distant peaks in that direction were forty or fifty miles away. To the southeast was Mount Fairweather, sharply defined against the sky, although 200 miles distant. About an equal distance to the northwest are two prominent mountain-ranges, the highest peaks of which appeared to be as lofty as Mount Fairweather. These are in the vicinity of Mount Wrangell, but no volcanic vapor could be seen about them.

The view to the north called to mind the pictures that explorers give, of the borders of the great Greenland ice-sheet, where many rocky islands, known as *nunataks*, alone break the monotony of the great boundless sea of ice. The region before me was a land of *nunataks*.

RELIGIOUS.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM AND WAR.

J. FROHSCHAMMER.

Deutsche Revue, Breslau, March.

ACCORDING to an old legend there was a period in the infancy of the race when all men lived together on the plains of Shinar, speaking one common language. There, according to the legend, they resolved to build a city and also a tower whose pinnacle should reach to the blue vault of Heaven, that they might thereby make a name for themselves, and that it might become a point of union in case they and their descendants should be scattered over the earth. The legend has it that God was displeased with the undertaking, and came down and confused their tongues, so that they could no more understand each other, but became the subjects of division and strife, in consequence of which they separated, and spread over the earth. This legend originated evidently in a very imperfect conception of God, and of his methods of dealing with men; but, be that as it may, what is told in this old legend of the building of the Tower of Babel, is shown, in the history of humanity to have been brought about by religion, by the origin and development of the consciousness of a divinity, and through religious culture; for, from the beginning until now, nothing has tended so much to engender animosity as religion, nothing has so much promoted misunderstanding and strife, as belief in the supernatural, the divine! In so far, then, it may certainly be said that it is God Himself who introduced divisions and strife among men, yet not the actual living God, only God as created

in the intellectual apprehensions of men. Moreover, the more perfect the religion, the more and keener are the divisions and strifes which it engenders, as is evidenced by Judaism and Mohammedanism, and no less so by Christianity from its foundation until now. Religion, which should promote peace and union among men, and bring them blessings and happiness, has had precisely the opposite effect. Religion testifies to the common weaknesses of humanity inasmuch as through it there is a universal appeal to higher and supernatural power in times of difficulty or distress. It testifies no less to the common dignity of humanity, because through it all men afford evidence of a loftier nature and endowments which elevate them above the things of earth.

The gods of the heathen, the national gods, were simply divine personifications of the national aims, political as well as religious, and as such were not calculated to provoke that religious fanaticism which prevailed in later ages. It was only in case of conquered races being carried away captive that there was any occasion for the play of fanaticism.

But the case was very different with the Monotheistic Israelites. It is true that the one God of this people was primarily and essentially a national God, but He was also at the same time apprehended as a universal God, a God of all the gods of the nations. The constitution of the Israelites was not politico-religious like that of the heathen nations, but religious-political, that is to say, a theocracy. Their political life and aims were ostensibly in conformity with God's behests. They believed that God had given them the land of Canaan for an inheritance, and in their fanaticism they deemed it their duty to exterminate the original inhabitants. They recognized no rights of the conquered people, and showed mercy neither to young nor old, because to have done so would have been in violation of the behests of their God. This belief of the Israelites that they were led directly by God for the accomplishment of His will, engendered in every case of opposition, a blind fanaticism, and made a fearful religious war of what would otherwise have been a simple war of conquest. Religious fanaticism consists essentially in this, that the person dominated by it believes that he has inherited his religious convictions direct from God, that his actions are in furtherance of God's will, and that any opposition to him is tantamount to hostility to God. This naturally fills him with indignation and hate, which expresses itself in wild deeds, when these are possible. The religious fanatic comports himself towards those of other creeds, as though he were himself the absolute infallible God, and as if all men must accept his views, unqualifiedly, under penalty of loss of freedom and of life.

Christianity, also, in the course of its development, has not been wanting in this religious, wild, and violent, nay, even horrible, fanaticism, only in this case it takes the dominant form of fanatical religious orthodoxy against so-called heterodoxy or heresy. Jesus Himself separated religion, the belief in God, and morality, the God-given obedience to the Divine will, from all earthly power; but as the Church gathered strength, it became fanatical and persecuting, and the State was called upon to draw the Sword for the conversion or extirpation of the heathen, and from time to time all Christendom took up arms to decide the claims of the opposing parties in the Church, so that practically, as one side or the other triumphed, orthodoxy became a mere question of physical force. Even Augustine justified the application of force on behalf of the Church against the Donatists, on the ground that it was done for the benefit of the subjugated themselves.

The sixteenth century is especially characterized by its religious wars, and the fires lighted by the Papacy for the extinction of heresy have but recently died out. England, Germany, and France were the theatres of the most terrible religious war, and in the other countries of Europe, fanatical persecutions were alternately indulged in by both religious parties, and fire and sword were everywhere the recognized modes of conversion, and of doing God's service; although one might rather have supposed that an immediate Divine revelation from an Incarnate Deity, who came to instruct and redeem the world, would have resulted in peace and concord.

THE STATE OF THE ARMENIAN CLERGY.

"HOROH."

The Hairenik (Armenian), Constantinople, February.

(This writer, on occasion of an obituary notice of Mr. Spurgeon, is pointing out the fatal lack of preachers in the Armenian church, and goes on to describe the ordinary ministrations of the clergy.)

THE fact is that to the clergy the Church is a shop, its altar and its ornaments are the instruments of trade, and all connected with it, from Vartabed to Verger, are absorbed in getting money, the Holy Days and fast days being regarded as the time for pushing business. Here is a picture of one of these services: It is Christmas night. The church has none of the simplicity of the churches of olden time, but is decorated like a Bazaar in Pera. I went to the church expecting to hear a sermon, to be instructed and inspired by thoughts suited to the day. The preacher gave a Christmas sermon. It was a recitation from memory of a set form of words, which he has repeated every year ever since I can remember. It occupied fifteen minutes, and the preacher poured out his soul in an impassioned plea for money. This occupied half an hour. While the Mass was going on, the deacons and others were pushing their way through the congregation with plates to take up contributions. All but two of the priests left the altar, and throwing something over their vestments, seized plates and ran to join in the spoiling of the multitude. While the priests at the altar are chanting "Stand in fear, stand with trembling," the priests pushing their way through the congregation are preventing the people from either standing or trembling, by their appeal to them to remember the "preacher's" plate, the "deacon's" plate, the "school" plate, the plate "for the rest of souls," etc. The din of changing money is heard. Discussions arise over the acceptability of worn silver, and while the one in front is settling such a question, those behind, compelled to wait, pass the time in chat with their friends in the congregation. So intent are the priests that they do not see that they are interrupting the service, and at the words from the altar "Take, eat, this is My body," the congregation have to interfere to make them wait until the "Take, eat" is finished. After this service followed the ceremony of the Baptism of Christ. I thought now, at least, we shall hear a sermon. The preacher went up into the pulpit, said a few hasty words about Baptism, and then gave his time to an appeal to the people to remember and give freely to the plate of St. John, the Fore-runner.

Here is another picture of the church on a common feast-day: I went early in order to hear the beautiful hymn of "The Consecrated Ones." But out of the six priest's only two had yet arrived, and they, with the assistance of a boy, were rattling through the solemn words. By the time they had finished, the other priests began to come in. Last of all comes the preacher of the day. Then the Mass is chanted. In the midst of it the preacher slips out into the vestry to take a smoke and a cup of coffee and to enjoy himself a bit. Meanwhile, in a side chapel two priests are dividing the fees for a funeral, and the noise of their discussion sometimes drowns the words of the chant "Thou only art Holy, oh Lord!" Boys and girls are running about the church. They play by the side of the vergers, but are not reproved because the vergers are too busy reckoning their prospective gains from the care of the overshoes and the umbrellas. A party of school children come in, and stand quietly waiting for their teacher. But the teacher does not come, and little by little they begin to nudge and jostle one another, to whisper and to quarrel. Finally, in the midst of the Te Deum, one boy seizes the cap of another, and flings it into the midst of the church!

It is such scenes which result from the fact that the attention of the clergy is absorbed by other objects than the instruction of the people.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF THEOSOPHY.*

THE EDITOR.

The Month, London, March.

THE teaching of Theosophy has the merit, if merit it can be called, of flattering all the various tendencies of the modern mind, to reconcile men's craving for the invisible with a belief in the reign of law. It peoples the universe with unseen agencies, who are continually present to us, although we see them not. It proclaims the universal reign of law, and at the same time concedes man's freedom of action. It declares man free from any personal responsibility to any personal and invisible Being whom he is bound to obey and worship, and leaves him entirely master of his own fortunes, and with the future entirely under his control. It proposes a lofty morality, and even a spirit of asceticism, that have for their object to throw into the shade the Christian morality and the asceticism of the saints. It takes under its sheltering wings all other religions whatever, declaring them to be imperfect endeavors after the Theosophic system, and their founders to have been "adepts" who had reached a high stage of Theosophic development. It brushes aside the miracles of Christianity and the marvels of Spiritualism, as mere child's play compared with the wonders that are in the power of the most illustrious of the Mahatmas. It declares all those marvels which are generally regarded as supernatural, to be nothing more than the exercise of the natural powers of those who have penetrated far into the secrets of Nature, and obtained by a long course of training, which has lasted, it may be, for thousands of years, such a mastery over the material world as makes them almost as independent of it as theology represents the angels as being. Its adepts now think it advisable to encourage the formation of a universal brotherhood, as well as a Theosophical Society for the spread of its teaching.

Such a system wakens curiosity and kindles the imagination. Its growing influence seems to point to it as destined to play an important part in the mental history of the coming generation. It is one of the marks of genius in a system that it assimilates the prevalent tendencies of the age, swimming with the current while directing its course. And this Theosophy undoubtedly does.

Proceeding now to examine the credentials of the new system: I do not hesitate to express my deliberate conviction that many of the Theosophic marvels are such as no amount of conjuring skill or clever deception could have produced, but that there is in them a large element of what, for convenience sake, I will call preterhuman agency at work.

If we now pass to the consideration of the distinctive dogmas of the Theosophists, and ask what evidence beyond the miracles they can advance in support of so bold a hypothesis as is involved, our Theosophist vouches from his own personal knowledge and experience for the existence of those privileged beings, the Mahatmas, having held communication with them and witnessed their powers.

But if we would know the true character of Theosophy we must look to its teaching respecting God. Now, on this point, the Deity of the Theosophist differs little or nothing from the "Eternal Something" of Mr. Herbert Spencer. It denies most expressly and unmistakably any sort of Personal God. God is all, and all is God. God is the Infinite and Eternal Cause, the rootless root of all that was, and is, and ever shall be. In other words, Theosophy is merely a sort of resuscitated Pantheism, assuming a tone of friendly patronage toward all other religions, but at the same time cutting at the root of all that makes religion deserving of the name. It claims that Jesus was an adept, but denies that He was the typical Christ.

As regards the marvels of Theosophy, we find the facts undeniable. We find a set of phenomena almost exactly identical with those of Spiritualism. In Spiritualism, the foolish

* See also THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 30 and March 12.

persons who have taken part in it have been made the tools of preternatural beings for the spread of doctrines opposed to Christianity. Are we justified in arriving at any other conclusion in respect of the Theosophists?

To put the matter in plain English, Theosophy is a false, anti-Christian, godless system, teaching doctrines subversive of all belief and all true morality, and putting forward as its credentials, wonders which are neither more or less than simple devilry.

To sum up. The wonders of Theosophy are not (speaking generally) impostures. Many of them are quite inexplicable by natural means. They cannot be supernatural, for the system to which they bear witness is one that blasphemes alike Almighty God and His Son our Lord Jesus Christ. We cannot, therefore, avoid the inference that they are due to the preternatural powers of the invisible enemies of God. It is nothing else than a system of devilry veiled under fair names, and hiding its true character behind the veil of a universal Brotherhood, and the pretense of a superior knowledge of Nature's secret laws. It deserves the hatred and abhorrence, not only of every one who calls himself a Christian, but also of every believer in the unity of a Personal God.

MERMAIDS AS RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS.

ROBERT J. PRESTON, M.A.

The Antiquary, London, February.

IN a church at Zennor, a town of Cornwall, England, is a bench-end curiously carved. All over the county of Cornwall are churches containing bench-ends, which are cut with "mystic, wonderful" figures; but none are more striking than the one at Zennor, where, crudely cut, is found a mermaid. At first sight such a thing seems out of place in a Christian church, but the symbolization dispels all idea of incongruity. It is intended to represent the double nature of our Lord—the human and Divine—and when we remember the symbolic significance to the early Christians of each letter of the Greek *Χρῖστος*, we can hardly fail to see the end the carver had in view.

The Philistines of old, who were a maritime people—just as the Zennor folk are—and who derived their substance from toiling on the deep, had among the number of their deities the fish-god, Dagon, who "shamed his worshippers" and the goddess, Derceto, half human, half divine, at Ashkelon. At Khorsabad are bas-reliefs of human beings with the tails of fish, and one of the incarnations attributed to the Hindu god, Vishnu, took the same form. Especially among the Cornish people—shore-dwellers as they mainly are and a naturally superstitious race—the figure of a mermaid would (as in fact it did) appeal to their feeling of reverence for the mysterious, and materially help to impress a religious fact on their minds.

The result of this old carving has been a legend, a story that cannot fail to remind us of the Mediterranean Circe of the old classics and her seductive wiles, or of the beautiful French romance of Melusine, or again of the water-sprites, the Undines of the North. Every Zennor man, woman, and child knows the legend of the lovely mermaid, who could not choose among "the bold, merry mermen under the sea," but, spurning their advances, came on land to seek an earthly lover. On a Sunday she came to Zennor Church and heard the beautiful chanting of Mathey (Matthew) Trehwela, the squire's son. After the service was ended she tried to induce Mathey to go with her to her ocean-home. He at last consented and went away, never returning to Zennor. Such is the romance which has woven itself around two bare facts—the carved holy-oak image of the mermaid on the parish church, and the reputation of Zennor men for their good singing! The mermaid, however, plays an important part in the folk lore of Cornwall, and may be found in many an old Cornish "droll." In one family to this day there is religiously preserved as an ancient heirloom a comb, which is said to have been given to an ancestor as a mark of favor by a "maid of the sea." Yet skeptical iconoclasts say that it is the spine of a hake or some other large fish!

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN NORTHERN GERMAN AFRICA.

Gartenlaube, Leipzig, February.

GERMAN AFRICA, to quote Wissmann, has two coasts, the one watered by the Indian Ocean, the other by the great Central African lakes, the Victoria Nyanza, the Tanganyika, and the Nyassa. The maintenance and security of the highway between these two coasts is the chief practical problem awaiting German solution.

In so far as concerns the settled agricultural tribes within the sphere of German influence, the establishment of German dominion is beset with no especial difficulties. And now, since Arab influence has been essentially broken, the chief danger threatens from the side of the nomadic tribes, which people both sides of the main caravan road. An underestimate of the pastoral tribes of Wahahis has recently cost us a section of the protecting army. This bitter experience should teach us to make a careful study of a similar pastoral people who inhabit the north of the German protected region.

These are the Massais, for an exhaustive account of whom we are indebted to the travelers, Fischer, Thompson, and Carl Peters.

"Dwelling on the lofty plateaus, eastward of the Lakes," writes Carl Peters in his work, *The German Emin Pascha Expedition*, "where winter and summer do not alternate annually, but in the course of every twenty-four hours throughout the year; where winter has made the night its realm, and a tropical heat dominates the day, we find the Massais impervious to every alternation of climate. With rapid strides they tread the steppes to the rich lands of the Bantu in the South, aye, even to the very sea-shores. Consistent with his nature, the Massai has developed a religious system, in accordance with which the Massais are the sons of the gods, and possess a god-given right to all the cattle on earth. Every non-Massai caught in possession of cattle is deserving of death, and the Massai ruthlessly murders not only the armed man, but the child on the mother's breast, the maiden, and the helpless graybeard."

The readers of the *Gartenlaube* have been made familiar with the manners and customs of these nomadic robbers, by Fischer's graphic pictures published in 1885. At that time there was a question of relieving Emin Pascha, and African travelers, including Wissmann, Reichard, and Stanley, pronounced the route through the Massai land impracticable; Carl Peters, however, determined to adopt it, and came out victorious in his battles with the Massais. This fact gave the impression that the fighting qualities of the Massais, and the danger to be apprehended from them, had been very much overrated, but Peters himself wrote nothing to justify that impression. "I tried," said Peters, "to intimidate them by forest fires, by hand grenades, and even by means of an eclipse of the moon, which I was opportunely enabled to announce, but I found at last that it was impossible to produce the desired impression on them in any other way than by the action of repeating guns and double rifles, directed against their own persons."

The comparative harmlessness of the Massais has been inferred, too, from the fact that they have no firearms, but only spears and bows; but the description given by Peters of the skill with which they take advantage of cover in coming to the attack, shows that they are as familiar with the art of war as the American red-man. "The Massais advanced from tree to tree," writes Peters in a description of one of his fights, "always careful to cover themselves from our musketry. I will admit that in this supreme moment I gave up all for lost, and still I could not restrain my admiration for the steady and skillful advance of the foe, for whom, at the same time, I conceived a deadly hatred."

There is nothing to justify us in the conclusion that we shall

ever succeed by peaceful means in subjecting and civilizing races, which for ages have regarded war and rapine as the noblest pursuits. On the contrary, the more we learn of Africa the more the conviction grows upon us that here, too, on the Dark Continent, we shall find ourselves committed to a species of Indian warfare.

Like the Wahahis, the Massais rush down from their elevated plateaus upon the low country, and we can hardly count on being able to impose a lasting peace on them in any measurable period. They may at first be intimidated by our weapons, but later they will possess themselves of firearms also. What we have to expect from them may be best inferred from the following characteristic sketch by Peters: "Like the Huns under Attila, and other nomadic races, the Massais display the lusts of conquest and bloodthirstiness developed to the utmost. The exclusively animal food which they subsist on has physiologically enhanced their natural ferocity, and the brutalizing tendency, inevitable with a people who have for ages been accustomed to strike down in cold blood the domestic animals which they have reared and tended from birth, is strongly emphasized in these pastoral tribes. A pastoral people among whom the herdsman is not also the butcher of his cattle, may develop all the softer sentiments, as we so often find them pictured in Arcadian song. But where, for hundreds of generations, the herdsmen have sacrificed their cattle with their own hands, as among the Mongolians of the high plateaus of Central Asia, or the Massais of the table-lands of Central Africa, a brutal insensibility is from age to age intensified by heredity. This law has in all ages rendered the nomadic races the fiercest phenomena of human history, as has been exemplified in Europe by such figures as Attila and Ghengis Khan.

NATURE'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

E. B. SOUTHWICK.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, New York, March.

WHILE examining a limb taken from a pine tree a few days ago, I found in it the burrow of the carpenter-bee. After cutting off the ends it proved to be quite a perfect flute. A distinct sound could be produced upon it, and no doubt a tune could be played upon it were holes made in it corresponding to those of the flute. Here we find the first inventor of the flute principle.

It is said that in some forests the holes are so abundant in the reeds, that the wind as it passes through these thickets, makes a very loud whistling sound. Then the cricket is our primitive violin. On the under side of the wing-covers, or "elytra," as they are scientifically called, there are notched ridges which, when examined with a moderate power of the microscope have something the appearance of file-teeth. The friction of these notches, as they are rubbed together, produces the musical sound that we hear in our fields and houses, and which is exactly analogous to the friction of the bow on the string of the violin. This is probably one of the most ingenious modes of causing musical vibrations.

The cicada represents the vibrator, or what is sometimes called the reed. It is introduced into various musical instruments, as, for example, the harmonica, clarinet, oboe, bassoon, and various organ-pipes.

The simplest form of vibrator is, perhaps, the jew's-harp, or more properly, jaw's-harp, because the instrument is held against the teeth, while its tongue is vibrated by strokes of the finger.

The vocal organs of the male cicada are constructed on the same principle. If one of these insects be examined, there may be seen on the lower surface two curious and nearly circular flaps, just at the junction of the thorax with the abdomen. It is by the action of these two little vibrators that the cicada is able to produce the sound which, in calm weather, may be heard at the distance of a mile.

Perhaps the earliest music as regards man lies in certain savage races who, as long as they can maintain a rhythmical beat on any substance, do not care what it is. Among the rudest musical instruments are hollow logs; but a great

advance is made when a piece of skin is stretched over the cavity and beaten, instead of the log.

It is said that some tribes in West Africa make drums of so much power that their sullen roar can be heard for miles away, as their slow, triple beat summons the tribe to arms. Our most perfect instruments in this line are the bass and kettle drums. They seem to be easy to play upon, but one can find out his mistake by trying one. Nature's model is the interior of the ear, the drum or tympanum, the vibrations of which enable us to hear.

In vibrations of strings, the first instruments were the vines and runners of the forest, and these were played upon as the hurricane swept through them. The Æolian harp is one of the first examples of this. With this instrument no fingers are needed to touch the strings, but the current of air sets them vibrating in the most wonderful manner, and they automatically divide themselves into the component parts of the common chord, and produce octaves, fifths, and thirds, *ad infinitum*.

Strings of fibre torn from tree or plant often vibrate in the wind-force, and give forth bass-like notes in the forest.

In the instance of the swan we have a most remarkable example of the trombone. This instrument, as we all know, has the advantage of being lengthened at will, thus giving the performer a fresh tonic, and consequently another series of harmonics. Valved and keyed instruments have a similar advantage, the one acting by lengthening, the other by shortening the air. In the brass instrument, furnished with a mouthpiece and not with a reed, the notes are obtained by vibrations of the inclosed air, caused by the movements of the lips, which set the current of air vibrating and divide it into harmonics.

The hum of the gnat, or the buzz of the bee, sounds familiar to us, are all nature's music, and the air is filled with these musicians, which eons of ages ago made melodious the primitive earth.

A very curious instrument has been invented, by which we are enabled to measure, by the sound, the rapidity with which a flying insect moves its wings. This instrument is called the "siren," and enables us to measure the vibrations of sound as accurately as the barometer measures the weight of the atmosphere.

It will be seen from the examples above given that nature was before us in musical methods.

THE FIRST STEAMSHIPS.

Stein der Weisen, Vienna, February.

THE first steamboat was built by Papin, who navigated it safely down the Fulda in 1707. Unfortunately it was destroyed by sailors, in a spirit of trade-jealousy. In 1775 Perrier built, in Paris, a steamship which was, however, used only for experiments. Jouffroy took up Perrier's idea, and, in 1783, built a steamer which really, for a time, navigated the Saone, and then passed into forgetfulness. In 1785, John Fitch, a Connecticut mechanic, took up the idea, and constructed first a simple model of a paddle-wheel steamer. A pipe-kettle was employed in its construction. The first ship was propelled by side paddles like an Indian canoe. In the second ship the same mode was adopted, only in this case the paddles were affixed to the after-part of the boat. In July, 1788 the ship was completed and made the passage to Burlington.

But it was not until 1807 that the American, Robert Fulton, first started steam-navigation into actual life. In conjunction with Livingston he established with the steamer *Clermont* a regular service between New York and Albany. The success of this undertaking was so satisfactory that four new boats were built, in 1811, for regular service on other rivers.

In England, Henry Bell urged enthusiastically the advantages of the application of steam to navigation as early as 1786. In 1811 he engaged in the construction of the steamer *Comet* which was completed in 1811. It was advertised as a passenger ship for regular traffic between Greenock and Glasgow, and it was only a few months, before it came to be regarded as a trustworthy means of transport. In 1815 Bell built more steamers, and the result was the successful introduction of steam navigation in England. In France steam navigation dates from 1816, on the Bodensee from 1822, and on the Rhine from 1825. At length, in 1838 the transatlantic steam navigation was inaugurated, the first passage from England to America being made by Brunel's steamer the *Great Western*.

Books.

THE PAULINE THEOLOGY; A Study of the Origin and Correlation of the Doctrinal Teachings of the Apostle Paul. By George B. Stevens, Ph.D., D.D., Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in Yale University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892.

[This work is an excellent illustration of the character of the modern science of Biblical Theology. It shows how the scholarship and critical tact of the exegete may be combined with the best traits of the theological thinker. Professor Stevens is familiar with the learning of the subject, but exercises always an independent judgment. No one has reason to complain of a lack of candor and catholicity in the tone of the book.]

THE volume aims to present a systematic account of the thoughts of the Apostle Paul, and to exhibit the relations in which his ideas stand to each other. The first four chapters are introductory to the main subject. In Chapter I. the problem of Paul's conversion is discussed. The theory which makes his conversion a gradual change of opinion concerning Christ is examined, and its untenableness shown. The conclusion is reached that the inner conflict depicted in Rom. vii.: 7, *seq.*, constituted a negative preparation for his reception of the Gospel, but that his conversion can only be accounted for by a supernatural revelation of Christ to him. The chapter closes by showing how his conversion involved a wholly new direction of life for Paul.

The second chapter treats of Paul's style and modes of thought. The principal subject here is Paul's "mystical realism"—a mode of thought which leads him to identify sinful humanity with Adam in his sin, and redeemed humanity with Christ in His death. In Chapter III. the author discusses Paul's education. He finds both a Jewish and a Hellenic element, but assigns the predominance to the former. Paul's method of interpreting the Old Testament is discussed at length and amply illustrated. The fourth chapter presents a summary of the accredited results of the criticism of the Pauline epistles. The author shows that there has been a growing recognition of letters formerly denied to Paul, as II. Thess. and Philippians, and, while fully admitting the difficulties, he maintains that the spuriousness of none of the thirteen letters has been established.

With Chapter V., entitled The Doctrine of God, the development of the Theology of Paul properly begins. Three topics are treated: (1) The doctrine of God's nature or essence; (2) the doctrine of Divine revelation; and (3) the doctrine of God's sovereignty and providential superintendence. This last topic involves the discussion of Romans ix.-xi and the vexed problem of predestination. Chapter VI. treats of Paul's doctrine of sin, and is mainly occupied with the exegesis of such crucial passages as Rom. V. 12 and Eph. II. 3. The author concludes that neither passage justifies the common theological inferences which are derived from it. Paul's doctrine of *the flesh* is also discussed at length with special reference to recent theories. In Chapter VII., Paul's doctrine as to the origin, nature, and purpose of the Mosaic law is developed. The effort is made to show how Paul's doctrine that the law was given to make transgressions abound, is to be adjusted to the popular Jewish view that the law was given to check transgressions. The genesis of Paul's teaching on this theme is made the subject of a careful study.

The eighth chapter exhibits the Pauline conception of the person of Christ. It is held that his doctrine took its point of departure from the idea of the risen and glorified Messiah revealed to Paul near Damascus, but that it includes the idea that Jesus was not merely a "spiritual man" (*vide Pfeiderer*), but the preëxistent Son of God in a metaphysical sense. Under the title: The Doctrine of Redemption (Chapter IX.), some of the most important and difficult passages in Paul's epistles are discussed. This investigation includes the study of the questions: How was Christ made sin for us? How did God through Christ's death manifest His penal righteousness? In what sense does Paul hold that Christ's sufferings were substitutionary? As this chapter discusses the Divine provision for man's salvation, so the next one (X.) enters fully into Paul's doctrine of its appropriation by faith. The nature of faith and its relation to justification, the forensic and the ethical elements in the process of justification and the way in which they should be adjusted in theology, are among the topics of this chapter. In this discussion will be found an elaborate analysis of the ideas of faith and of justification and to these ideas the conclusions which were developed in Chapter II. are clearly and fully applied.

The chapter on the Christian Life treats of the principles and ideals

of life as represented by Paul, and exhibits his own method of treating practical ethical problems, such as marriage, divorce, the scruples of weak brethren, etc. The place of love among Christian virtues is exhibited by an analysis and exposition of I. Cor. xiii. Under the Doctrine of the Church (xii.), the organization, offices, and ordinances of the Church are discussed. The last chapter discusses The Pauline Eschatology. Paul's view of the *parousia*, the resurrection, the judgment, and the spiritual body are examined, and the book closes with a discussion whether Paul's language respecting the subjugation of all things to Christ can be legitimately regarded—in view of his whole system—as favoring the notion of the final restoration of all men.

HUMANITY IN ITS ORIGIN AND EARLY GROWTH.

By E. Colbert, M.A., formerly Superintendent of the Dearborn Observatory, and (ex-officio) Professor of Astronomy in the (Old) University of Chicago. 12mo., pp. 309. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 1892.

[This book is an endeavor to trace out some of the points in the early unfolding of man and his thought, chiefly in those ages which preceded the writing of history. The principal object of the author has been to discover primitive ideas about the causation of events and the constitution of things, and show that to a great extent man's religious creeds and ceremonies, with much of his philosophy, grew out of notions which appear to have been first entertained as a result of observing the stars. If Mr. Colbert is not a believer in judicial astrology, the line which separates such a believer and himself is of exceeding tenuity. His discussions touch a great variety of subjects, and his work has the merit of clearness and courage. We give some of the conclusions to which he has come.]

MAN is the highest in the scale of organized being on the surface of this planet. As such he is the result of a chain of developments beginning with the Eozoön and proceeding through very many stages, the highest type preceding him being the ape.

Man rose from the ape-level as a result of climatic vicissitude, and most of the subsequent steps in his intellectual progress would appear to have been originated by a like stimulus, that causing a desire in the individual to adapt himself to changing conditions.

It is most probable that man differentiated from the ape in times that were inter-glacial. The depression in temperature, and the consequent change in food-conditions experienced during the advance of the ice-sheet to middle latitudes, caused the first wearing of skins and resort to the use of the rudest weapons. That change occurred not less than eighty thousand years ago.

The first primeval man or men came into existence in the neighborhood of the north pole, rising there above the plane of ape-life by reason of decreasing temperature.

Human speech is a function of anatomical structure not found in the lower animals, and apparently absent from the oldest known human skulls.

The earliest writing was pictorial. From that grew the ideographic mode of representing facts and thoughts, and later came the alphabetic, the earliest form of the latter being perhaps not more than four thousand years old.

The "stars" were the first objects of worship, the planets being revered as the real gods; the *Elohim* of the Hebrew Scriptures, and Jupiter as their chief. He was the Hebrew Yah-oe. The Moon and Sun were afterwards regarded as planets and ranked as gods, while fire was venerated as the earthly representative of the ethereal flames.

The belief that the movements of the stars governed the affairs of men was well-nigh universal, and soon led up to the priestly knowledge and use of planetary cycles; whence the theory that after a certain number of years, when the planets or stars got round to certain positions, there was a grand catastrophe, followed by a recovery through the appearance of some great one as a Deliverer. The prediction of the coming of a Messiah was purely astronomical;—or astrological, for during many centuries the two words meant one and the same thing.

The theory of an alternate shifting of water from one hemisphere to the other, at intervals of ten to eleven thousand years, is so much in harmony with known facts and reasonable inference as to justify us in expecting that a few score centuries hence the northern hemisphere will be partially submerged, and vast southern land-areas uncovered, the latter being the scene of the greatest activity and highest civilization. It would be well for us to consider the propriety of erecting some durable monument in the United States to bear witness of us there. The great pyramid of Egypt, and possibly some of the others, may have been constructed with some such intent soon after the lower valley of the Nile emerged from beneath the ocean-surface.

DIRECT LEGISLATION BY THE CITIZENSHIP, through the Initiative and Referendum. By J. W. Sullivan. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Twentieth Century Publishing Company. 1892.

[This little volume, prepossessing by reason of its neat general appearance and the excellence of its mechanical execution, is the second in a series of sociological works which the author has in course of publication. Dealing chiefly with the political methods of Switzerland, this book has been prepared after a careful study of all the accessible printed matter on the subject, supplemented by personal observations and inquiries growing out of a residence of several months in Switzerland; while, as the author assures us, the data, excepting in a few cases, are corrected to 1892. Though almost wholly a record of accomplished facts, the book is written "with a purpose," which in the course of our necessarily brief digest we will let the author state in his own words. The first chapter, entitled "The Initiative and Referendum in Switzerland," presents a clear exemplification of direct legislation in the only country that has ever given the institution systematic trial on a large scale. The second chapter—"The Public Stewardship of Switzerland"—outlines the political organization of that country into commune, canton, and Confederation. The third chapter—"The Commonwealth of Switzerland"—deals with land, finance, and transportation. The fourth chapter—"Direct Legislation in the United States"—deals with a subject which has already been made quite familiar to the readers of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*. The fifth (and final) chapter—"The Way Open to Peaceful Revolution"—is the one in which the author sums up his case. However widely many may differ from his conclusions, all readers will appreciate the value of his succinct statement of facts regarding the peculiar political methods of Switzerland, which are justly attracting more and more the attention of the civilized world.]

THERE is a radical difference between a democracy and a representative government. In a democracy, the citizens themselves make the law and superintend its administration; in a representative government, the citizens empower legislators and executive officers to make the law and carry it out. Under a democracy, sovereignty remains uninterrupted with the citizens, or, rather, a changing majority of the citizens; under a representative government, sovereignty is surrendered by the citizens, for stated terms, to officials.

In the United States, the county, State, and Federal governments are not democracies. In form, they are quasi-oligarchies, composed of representatives and executives; but, in fact, they are often complete oligarchies, composed, in part, of unending rings of politicians that directly control the law and the offices, and in part of the permanent plutocracy, who purchase legislation through the politicians.

In a pure democracy, where each and every citizen has a direct share in the making and execution of the law, intelligently controlled self-interest and a consequent sentiment of justice are the sources in which the highest possible social benefits may be expected to begin.

The reader has now before him the political principle to be maintained—pure democracy as distinguished from representative government. My argument, then, becomes this: To show that, by means of the one law-making method to which pure democracy is restricted—that of direct legislation by the citizenship—the political "ring," "boss," and "heeler" may be abolished, the American plutocracy destroyed, and government simplified and reduced to the limits set by the conscience of the majority as affected by social necessities. My task involves proof that direct legislation is possible with large communities.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SHORES OF AMERICA. Southern California: Its Climatic, Physical, and Meteorological Conditions. By P. C. Remondino, M. D. (Jefferson), Member of the American Medical Association, of the State Board of Health of California; Vice President of the California State Medical Society. Fully Illustrated. 8vo., pp. xiv-160. Philadelphia and London: The F. A. Davis Co. 1892.

[This guide or hand-book to the climate of Southern California is the result of some years' careful observation by the author. His object is to show that the country of which he treats is unsurpassed as a place of residence either for invalids—especially those suffering from affections of the lungs—or persons in health. The title which is given to the part of the country described—"The Mediterranean Shores of America"—may attract some readers, but seems quite inappropriate, in view of the fact that it is claimed that the climate of Southern California is very much superior to that of any portion of the shores of the Mediterranean, particularly the Riviera. There are forty-five engravings and two double-page maps. We extract a description of the limits of Southern California and various observations as to its climate and the effects of it on the human system.]

SOUTHERN California covers an area of territory equal in size to the States of Maine and Ohio combined, or to the combined surface of England and Wales. In its widest extent, from east to west, it is more than 380 miles in breadth, and from north to south it is more than 180 miles in length. Its northern boundary is formed by a chain of mountains—spurs of the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada—very high in the west, but lower towards the east. The Colorado River bounds the east, the Mexican frontier the south, and the Pacific Ocean the southwest and west of the country alluded to. The coast line extends from above Santa Barbara on the north to beyond San Diego on the south. The southern borders are nearly on the 32° of north latitude.

You cannot speak of the climate of Southern California as though it were one thing. Climates would be the proper word, and they are

varied. All the varieties, however, have one thing in common; they are all alike favorable to health and long life. Invalids with the same disease and temperament do not by any means always do well alike in the same locality.

From the nature of the character of the soil, its easy drainage, and the presence of the layer of impervious hardpan, such a thing as soil-moisture cannot exist. It, therefore, follows, that there is nothing in the ground to make it either damp or cold, as the heaviest of rains cannot go beyond the layer of hardpan. The hot sun of the latitude is, therefore, continually pouring its warm rays on a heat-retaining soil. There is no moisture whatever in the ground to come up from below, and thus the soil, being always dry, is very warm.

The climate is modified by ocean-currents: First, by those of the ocean in a general way; and, secondly, by the channel-currents locally. Heat is brought to the American coast by two currents—these being the Kuro-Siwo, or Japan stream, and the great circular North Pacific drift-current. Cold is imparted from the colder waters coming from the many cold, deep, ocean-currents with which the Pacific abounds.

Where the air is pure and uncontaminated, and constant and free ventilation possible, as in Southern California, there will be found the true immunity from phthisis—conditions emphatically impossible in any altitude within the temperate zone.

During a practice of nineteen years in Southern California I have seen but two cases of pneumonia. The absence of pneumonia during the gripe epidemic is the best evidence that it is not fostered by the climate.

MEMORIES. A Record of Personal Experience and Adventure during Four Years of War. By Mrs. Fannie A. Beers. 12mo, pp. 336. Philadelphia: Press of J. B. Lippincott Company. 1891.

[This unpretending volume is a collection of papers—most of them here printed for the first time—relating to the Civil War. The author, born and brought up at the North, married, not long before the War, a Southern man. Though it was not unusual for Northern women who married Southern men to become even more Southern in their feelings than their husbands, no one ever caught by marriage the Southern fever more intensely than Mrs. Beers. She became more Confederate than the Confederates themselves. Illness made it necessary for her, early in 1861, to come North for a visit to her mother. In the town where her mother resided, and where, as everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line, feeling against the South ran high, Mrs. Beers had not the common prudence—excusable, doubtless, on account of her youth—to refrain from expressing in public her ardent pro-Confederate sentiments. After the first battle of Bull Run, when communication between the two parts of the country was more or less closed, Mrs. Beers, moved by anxiety for her husband, who was in the Confederate army, and by her passionate devotion to the ideas he was defending, determined to return to the South. Thither she went with her little boy, managing to get through the lines, and there she remained until the war ended. During by far the larger portion of that time she was hospital nurse and matron in various parts of the country, taking her full share of toil, hardship, and privations in behalf of the Confederacy. What makes her book peculiarly interesting and readable is that during the more than thirty years which have elapsed since the War began her ardor for the South has not abated in the least. For her "Lost Cause" is still the holiest and most glorious cause for which woman ever suffered or man ever died; and without the slightest malice or bitterness toward those who opposed that cause, she relates with tender regret and abundant enthusiasm the deeds of those who will be her heroes until her heart shall beat no more. A photograph of the author is a frontispiece. We select from many striking incidents an account of the way in which the life of a silly boy, who climbed a lightning-rod to haul down a flag, was saved by the clever device of a brave comrade.]

THE moment it was known that Virginia had passed the ordinance of secession, the cheering, enthusiastic crowd, which had for hours surrounded Mechanics' Institute in Richmond, made a rush for the State House to "haul down" the old flag, and run up the "stars and bars." Upon making the attempt, it was found impossible to move the United States flag, some one having either nailed or driven it with staples to the staff. Two boys, burning with zeal, started for the cupola to cut loose the flag. One of these, although a lad of eighteen, was a member of the Richmond Howitzers. He, hoping to outstrip the other, climbed hand over hand up the lightning-rod. Just as he reached the goal of his ambition, however, the staples, securing the rod, pulled out and the boy was left swaying back and forth in mid-air, while the crowd upon the top of the capitol and in the street below looked on in horror. The lightning-rod was one of the old-fashioned sort, and more than an inch in diameter. One after another the staples gave way under the weight. The rod swayed gently back and forth, as if uncertain which way to fall, but finally lurched towards the up-town side. Everyone expected that the lad would be so disconcerted and appalled when he reached the edge of the roof that he would be unable to look out for his own safety. One of those on top of the capitol resolved to attempt a rescue, although his own life would be endangered by the attempt. Throwing himself flat on the roof like a bat, he slid down head foremost to the gutter, which, fortunately, was very wide. Placing himself on his back in this gutter, so as to be able to arrest the fall of the other poor boy, he waited until the lightning-rod struck the roof, then called out loudly, "Let go; I'll catch you." The boy thus spoken to obeyed, and, as he slipped down the roof in an almost unconscious condition, his rescuer grasped and held him until he recovered his self-possession, when both pulled off their shoes and climbed the steep roof to the skylight. Both rescuer and rescued are living still.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR HILL AND THE PRESIDENCY.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), March 17.—Mr. Hill's [Jackson] address was disappointing, principally because he did not attempt to discuss any of the pressing issues of the hour, and did not offer any clear or satisfactory explanation of his position upon these issues. What he said about the principles and policies of the Democratic party have been said a thousand times over by other men, and to tell the Mississippians that the Democratic party was the party of the Constitution and believed in the independent sovereignty of the States, was equivalent to attempting to teach a college graduate the mysteries of the alphabet. The Mississippi Legislature wanted Mr. Hill to speak to them upon the burning questions of the day; to tell them where he stood on the tariff question; what he believed about the free coinage of silver. But upon these questions Mr. Hill was almost as dumb as an oyster. True, he told his audience that the type of civilization of certain Asiatics "went through monetary measures like ours a thousand years ago, and also created marts that still pass all competing by Western races." "Certain Asiatics" believe in free silver, and one would infer from Mr. Hill's lucid statement that he would have "men as civilized as we" to follow the example of "certain Asiatics"; but later on in his speech we are warned against the wickedness of the Sherman Silver Bill, and told that instead of having more silver money we must have less. By way of reforming the tariff, he would substitute for the "McKinley Bill" the Morrill war tariff, which has been denounced in every Democratic platform for the last twenty-five years. And both of these methods he would adopt for the purpose of taking "the first step towards living up to our unimpaired, authoritative Constitution." He would give us less silver in order that we might have more silver, probably, at some indefinite time in the future, and he would step backward twenty-five years or so in order that we might take a running start on the tariff. And the man who holds these views and advocates this course poses as a statesman, and is spoken of by some persons as an "available" candidate for President. Bah!

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.), March 18.—We observe that some of the little fiddlers that run back and forth on the sandy shores of time are terribly distressed about some of Mr. Hill's remarks made from the back porch of a car as his train swung southward. Errors of transmission and typography are swallowed whole with gladsome gulps, and the operation is supposed to prove that the New York Senator is not a statesman. If true statesmanship is really to be measured by the standard set up for it by the fiddlers, we think it is a happy escape for Senator Hill that he is not marked down in that class. It is fortunate for him that he is merely an active and an enthusiastic Democrat, ready to get up in the middle of the night and work for the success of his party and his party principles. It is fortunate for him and his party that the staid and innocuous dignity of what is now called statesmanship is so far obnoxious to his methods that he has been left free to work actively and personally for his party's success; that by his personal work he has been able to redeem his own State from Republican rule, and bestow its Government, complete and unbroken, into the hands of the Democratic people. What a fortunate thing it is for the Democratic party that David B. Hill is not a statesman in the strictly modern sense! How easily he might have won renown with the class which is now insisting that he is not a statesman! All that was necessary was for him to grow fat with inactivity. In this way he could have entered

into partnership with the Mugwumps, and his lightest utterances, no matter how ponderously commonplace, would have been quoted and hailed as the very essence of statesmanship. After his election as Governor of New York, he might have left 70 per cent. of Republicans in office, and then he would have become the idol of the fiddlers, and on all sides they would now be lifting up up their squeaking voices in chorus: "Lord 'a' mercy! what a grand and conservative statesman he is!" Having gone thus far, he could easily have gone farther. He could have grown in statesmanship as it were. He could have crippled his party by indorsing the Wall street views of the silver question. He could have so discouraged the active workers of his party at points where activity and enthusiasm were absolutely essential, as to bring about a Republican restoration with a flood of class legislation and a threat against the personal liberties of the people. Then the little fiddlers would have kneeled around him, crying out: "Goodness gracious! What a noble statesman he is!"

Atlanta Journal (Dem.), March 17.—It is significant that Hill aroused more enthusiasm in Birmingham, the Southern stronghold of Protectionism, than anywhere else. His milk-and-water tariff record appeals to the community dominated by Pennsylvania millionaire coal barons.

Nashville American (Dem.), March 17.—Everywhere he has been met by curious throngs of men anxious to see and hear the man, one of whose chief claims to notoriety is the fact that he is largely responsible for the defeat four years ago of a Democratic President. Everything that he said was cheap and platitudinous, a play for cards in the game of politics in which he is engaged, sophomoric and vague. If any enthusiasm has been created for his candidacy it has not cropped out. If his words have given strength to the backbone of his weak column in the South, that strength has not asserted itself. Mr. Hill may be a great man in a State where great men have been rarer than in the South, and his statesmanship may be applauded by people less acquainted with real statesmen than are the Southern people; but he certainly is no great man amongst our people. Mr. Hill will not do. It is possible that, situated as he is by the decree of an inscrutable fate, he may prevent the greatest living American citizen from eating out of the Presidential manger, but with even such power to do harm to another he is powerless to further elevate himself. He will never be President until the people of the United States have lost the measure stick by which the standard of Democratic leaders is determined. And his Southern trip will make such a result the more certain.

New Orleans Picayune (Dem.), March 18.—The people of the South, however they may be divided upon the claims of the respective candidates for Presidential honors, are agreed upon the fact that Mr. Hill's ability and services to the party have placed him among the first rank of Democratic leaders, and, as such, entitle him to aspire to the highest office within the gift of the people. As a tried and true Democrat who has been instrumental in making the Empire State solid for the Democracy, Senator Hill has claims upon the people of the South which entitle him to a cordial welcome and respectful hearing, irrespective of his canvass for the Presidency. There is, moreover, a feeling among many that the candidacy of Mr. Hill would make Democratic victory surer next fall than would be the case with any other standard-bearer. As victory is more important to this section than the furthering of the ambitions of any particular individual or the rewarding of services, no matter how eminent, there is a natural inclination to lean towards the man promising the surest chance of winning. . . . While it is possible that he may entertain somewhat different views from the majority of his party with respect to silver, New York's ex-Governor and present United States Senator is too good a Democrat

not to be willing to accept whatever platform his party may adopt as the basis of the Presidential canvass at the Convention in Chicago this summer.

Richmond Dispatch (Dem.), March 18.—Mr. Hill's famous saying, "I am a Democrat," seems to have impressed itself deeply upon the mind of Colonel Hewitt, President of the Birmingham Hill Club, who made the address of welcome to the distinguished New Yorker upon his arrival in that city. At any rate, Colonel Hewitt defied all the enemies of the Democratic party to do their worst against him and his friend from the Empire State, when he declared in the presence of a multitude of Alabamians what he understood Mr. Hill's saying above quoted to mean. We suppose that the Democrats of New York concur in Colonel Hewitt's outspoken declaration that he believes in "an organized Democracy and in the unqualified and unwavering support of the nominees of the party." This is just what the anti-Hill men in New York do not believe in or practice. Instead of obeying the voice of an "organized Democracy" and giving an unqualified and unwavering support to the nominee of the Democratic party of New York for President of the United States, they are engaged in an "organized bolt," and refuse to give an unqualified and unwavering support to the man whom the "regulars" have declared unanimously to be the choice of the Democracy of the greatest State in the Union. These same bolters threaten the organized Democracy that they will go to Chicago and defeat the man whom seventy-two regular delegates from that State will unanimously present there as the choice of New York.

Richmond Times (Dem.), March 18.—Mr. Hill is certainly uttering sound Democratic doctrine when he says that the great bulwark of this Republic is in the United States Constitution, and that true safety can only be found in a strict construction of that instrument. But when he tells us this he tells us nothing new. Every Democrat in the world knows it, for it is a doctrine that has been taught and urged by the Democratic party ever since the Republic was founded. Mr. Cleveland has, on the few occasions that he has ever indulged in glittering political generalities, always uttered the same sentiments, but he has done far better than merely utter them. He has lived up to them. . . . It is a curious fact that while professional politicians in nearly every town in the South are forming anti-Cleveland combinations the "plain people" are largely for him everywhere.

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche (Dem.), March 18.—The attestations of regard which have recently been accorded Senator Hill have been due to his distinguished character as a successful Democratic leader in New York State. But the South is now pledged to no one, and is considering calmly and seriously all the availabilities. The [New York] Times, in saying that Republican success will mean another attempt to pass a Force Bill, speaks by the card. The Southern people realize this, and it is for that very reason they are discussing freely and openly the relative merits of Cleveland, Hill, Boies, Gorman, and Carlisle. They want to find a winning man. In thus weighing the Presidential timber, they are committing themselves to nobody.

Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal (Dem.), March 11.—The speeches that Senator Hill made on his last Southern trip were not musty with the odors of the encyclopedia, but were the fresh outpourings of a robust mind well stored with the principles of true Democracy, and incomparably fertile in the resources of successful leadership. David B. Hill is a winner, and don't you forget it!

Augusta Chronicle (Dem.), March 17.—Had David B. Hill induced the February Convention to instruct New York's delegation for Cleveland instead of Hill, the very men who are now damning him would be praising his methods, and declaring him the greatest leader New York ever had. Because he is seeking

the prize himself instead of using his great influence and strength for Cleveland he is a political reprobate. Away with such bosh! Hill's sin, as we have said before, lies in the fact that he dares to oppose Mr. Cleveland's aspirations for a second term, and has overwhelmingly carried the State of New York with him.

St. Louis Republic (Dem.), March 19.—Having finished his speech-making tour, Senator Hill will reach Washington again to-day or to-morrow. If he really has any opinions on current political questions, he will now have the opportunity to express them in a way that the country can understand. . . . Some of the Mississippi Congressmen are complaining because Senator Hill read his speech, but they should bear in mind that Mr. Manton Marble did not finish writing it in time for it to be committed to memory.

Kansas City Times (Dem.), March 15.—Outside of New York not an expression of opinion has been obtained from Democratic leaders, editors, or masses in any State which did not show a preponderance for Cleveland. Sectionalism has disappeared. The Gulf States stand with New England and the West stretches out a strong hand to each. The noblest service a Democratic leader can now perform is to unite all New York factions on Cleveland.

Houston (Tex.) Post (Dem.), March 17.—Senator Hill's stirring words at Jackson, Miss., will quicken the pulse of every Democrat and lover of his country. They are an inspiration of success and show the power of the man behind them: "Once more to the breach. All together once more. The people's victory requires but union. All together once again and it stands complete. The Republican party will go where the Federal party went. It will go where the Whig party went. It will go where the Know-nothing party went. Let us once more unite, and once more defeat the Republican party next November, and its defeat will be its death. It will disintegrate, dissolve, and perish. The reign of autocrats and plutocrats will then be over and gone. The conspiracy of the Republican revolutionists of the Billion Congress to wreck the great experiment of democratic justice and liberty will be crushed, and we shall awaken from this long darkness and its dreams to sunrise, morning, and a new life."

REPUBLICAN AND INDEPENDENT OBSERVATIONS.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), March 17.—The message of the Tammany tiger has been delivered to its Mississippi cousins, and its burden is the promise of spoils. Beneath all Senator Hill's flowing platitudes at Jackson, Tuesday, was the seductive attraction of the rewards of victory. The prize trickster of New York, whose position has been won by ballot-box violation and the debauchery of Courts, knew full well how strong such an appeal would be to the Mississippi shotgun experts and tissue-ballot artists, and his plea for united action was the summons of a master buccaneer to his followers to fight that they might pillage.

Providence Journal (Ind.), March 19.—The Atlanta Constitution boldly declares that Senator Hill "is in favor of free coinage." Mr. Hill is in the South just now, and if this declaration does him any injustice he has a good opportunity to deny it. But of course he will do nothing of the sort. It was only a few days ago that some one who is described as "one of his intimate political and personal friends" told a newspaper correspondent at Washington that Mr. Hill's is to be "the popular position." What this means is explained by the further statement that "Hill's idea is to represent the people, and to do whatever the majority of them want done, as nearly as he can find out." This conception of statesmanship is fairly irresistible. It means a careful calculation of the distance to which the cat is expected to jump and the time of jumping. The only trouble with it is that sometimes, as

when Mr. Hill tried to steal the State of New York, the cat refuses to jump at all, or jumps the wrong way. The cat is an aggravating animal to politicians of the Hill stamp.

Springfield Republican (Ind.), March 19.—When these Southern Democrats come to ask themselves why Hill did not proclaim his convictions on the silver and other live questions in which they are vitally interested, they will be bothered to find an answer creditable to the delegate-seeker. There are two probable answers to the question, and of these Southerners may take their choice. It may be that he has no convictions; it may be that he has them, but hasn't the courage of them, fearing lest he offend one wing or the other of his party. The alternative is awkward, but no one is to blame for that but Hill himself.

Washington Evening Star (Ind.), March 18.—Mr. Hill has spoken several times, at two or three points at great length, in the course of his Southern tour, but while he has exploited the historical deeds and opinions of the Democratic party he has very carefully avoided the chief topic of interest to the South at present. It would seem that the Senator has no ideas on silver that he dares to present to the friends of silver. He may find that the Presidency, on this account, will evade him just as he is seeking to evade the embarrassments on the way to the Presidency. His chief rival has some able-bodied notions on the subject of silver free coinage, and he does not apparently feel ashamed of them. The people among whom Senator Hill is hunting friends have the courage of their convictions, whatever else may be said of them, and they admire men who have convictions and do not fear to express them. Another thing about the Hill speeches, especially the Birmingham effort, is the stress he lays on the Protective principle in the Democratic platform of '88, inherited from the Randallite platform of '84, and which most Southern Democrats do not affect and barely tolerate. Is the candidate's hand losing its cunning this early?

New York Evening Post (Ind.), March 18.—There is, perhaps, no part of the country where the people have more contempt for a coward than in the South, and a public man could not possibly do anything so well calculated to forfeit their respect as to address to them long speeches in which he is afraid to define his position on the burning issues of the day.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), March 18.—Mr. Dave Hill commends anything that gives power to his party that his party may give power to him. But while Hill pleases the Southern Democrats by indorsing their actions, he does not win their admiration any more than the thief wins the respect of the keeper of a fence who profits by his thieving. The Chief-Justice of Alabama has denounced Hill as the worst political trickster of modern times, and there are thousands of old-time Southern Democrats in Alabama who indorse this denunciation.

Leavenworth Times (Rep.), March 17.—In his speech at Birmingham, Ala., yesterday, candidate Hill said that the meanest citizen of the United States under Democratic rule had the same rights and privileges as the most exalted. This must have made the Alabama bulldozers grin as they remembered that Alabama with 275,000 voters cast but 184,000 votes at the election of 1888, and with only 23,000 more white voters than colored gave a majority of 97,470 for the Democratic candidate for Governor. Remembering these facts and the means by which these results were brought about, Mr. Hill's utterance must have been great fun for his Alabama audience. Mr. Hill, however, was probably thinking of his own State of New York. But even here his statement is not exact, for in New York under Democratic rule the meanest citizens do not have the same rights and privileges as the most exalted citizens, but have greater privileges, if not rights. Under Democratic rule in New York the decent citizen is placed in about

the same fix politically that the negro is in Alabama.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.), March 18.—The South admires Hill because he holds that the Democrats should have the offices whether they carry the elections or not.

Topeka Capital (Rep.), March 19.—Senator Hill politely speaks of the war as "the disturbances which existed some years ago in this country." This is a pretty circumlocution which the South will appreciate.

ALGER.

Kate Field's Washington (Ind.), March 16.—Because General Custer was a daring cavalry officer, killed in battle, it does not follow that he was as much without reproach as without fear. The fact of being dead does not make him immaculate in life. Should charges against General Alger be traced directly to General Custer, why assail the live man for telling what he believes to be the truth, and endeavoring to prove it by documentary evidence? There is no justice in such bathos. If General Custer dealt a blow at Russell A. Alger in order to promote his own brother, we want to know it. Let truth prevail, whatever character shrinks in the presence of its calcium light.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), March 17.—The publication of Col. Russell Alger's army record contains a suggestive hint to every young man who wishes to enjoy the reputation of a great warrior and yet escape the hardships of the tented field and the dangers of "the imminent deadly breach." It will only be necessary for him to secure a commission, and in due time forward his resignation and have it accepted. With this acceptance in his pocket he can remain in camp while the skies are fair and no mutterings of battle disturb the atmosphere. As soon as a conflict becomes inevitable he can insure himself a whole skin and sound bones by going to the rear. When he is recommended for dishonorable dismissal because of his absence without leave he can produce the accepted resignation and obtain an honorable discharge. Then when peace is restored he can start in business as a politician on his record as a soldier. The plan readily commends itself to the imitative and the speculative. If this country ever has another war Colonel Alger may expect a monument from an immense number of patriots and heroes who, profiting by his example, will survive the strife with like profit and honor, perhaps.

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), March 16.—It appears from General Alger's defense, as published at Detroit, but not from the abstract telegraphed to the country, that he had tendered his resignation and had the order for its acceptance in his pocket four months before General Custer asked for his dismissal. If this be so, it is remarkable that the record gives the date of his resignation as Sept. 20, four days after the Custer letter was written. It is also a rather extraordinary occurrence surely that Generals Custer, Merritt, Torbert, and Sheridan, should each in turn ask the dismissal of an officer four months after he had resigned from the service! Still more extraordinary that so singular a fact should first become known twenty-eight years afterward!

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche (Dem.), March 17.—General Alger declines to say where his support will come from, says an exchange. He is right. Would you have him expose his barrel?

The Southern delegates to the Republican Convention will watch with great anxiety the raising of the curtain upon the Alger barrel in the Minneapolis melodrama.

THE SILVER FIGHT IN CONGRESS.

[The three days' debate on the Bland Bill was still in progress when this number of THE LITERARY DIGEST went to press. The comments of the press of the country on the debate and the vote will be presented next week.]

New York Times (Ind.), March 21.—Before this week closes, the fate of the Bland Bill,

and with it, so far as can now be seen, the fate of the Democratic party for another score of years, will have been decided. The House will give three days of debate to the question, and will then, if the present programme is adhered to, take a decisive vote. The whole question is one for the Democrats to decide, and largely for the Democrats of the South, where the sentiment in favor of free coinage is more general and is stronger than anywhere else. A very grave responsibility rests upon the leaders of the South in Congress. By some of them, as by Mr. Mills and Mr. Carlisle, it has been distinctly recognized and loyally discharged. By others it has been substantially ignored. But these gentlemen will find out before they are done with this matter that their accountability is a very different thing from what they are accustomed to think. Many of them are acting contrary to what they know to be the interest of the Democratic party as a National party, because they imagine that the feeling of their own constituencies demands it. And at present that may be the case. But the time is sure to come when the passage of the Bland Bill by this House will be condemned nowhere so uniformly and so bitterly as in the South. When the Republicans shall, in consequence of such action, have carried the doubtful States and seized on every branch of the Government, and when a Force Law shall be in operation in every Southern State, it will understand that a vote for the Bland Bill in this Congress has proved to be equivalent to a vote for a Force Bill in the next Congress. Then the fury of the South at the cowardly folly of its own leaders will know no bounds. He will be found to be much the wiser politician among the Southern Representatives who sees the course of things in advance and who guards the large and permanent interests of his people, even at the cost of opposing their temporary desires.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), March 17.—So convinced is Mr. Harter of the correctness of his unbelief in the *bona fides* of the free and unlimited silver coinage faction that he proposes to put their sincerity to the test by offering an amendment to the Bland Bill providing that all pensions, all savings fund deposits, and the wages of working people shall be paid in gold when so demanded. Mr. Harter's amendment is not only ingenious, it is perfectly fair, and it will be interesting to observe what Mr. Bland and his light-weight, debased dollar friends and supporters will do about it. If they reject it they will confess that they do not believe what they say they believe in respect of their favorite measure restoring the parity of silver and gold. If they accept it they will demonstrate beyond question that there is no use for the Bland Bill. Mr. Harter's amendment places them between two fires, escape from either of which seems equally impossible. It may not be, is not likely, indeed, to be adopted, but the mere presentation of such a proposal is sufficiently desirable, as it is a direct appeal to the intelligence of the country, which will thus be brought to bear upon the real object of the Bland measure. The pensioners, the savings bank depositors, all who are of the creditor class, are but a small part of that grand army who work for wages, and who, in that sense, are also of the creditor class. Are they to be paid their deposits, their pensions, their wages in a debased, inflated currency really worth but two-thirds, or even less, of its face value? Mr. Harter, by proposing his amendment to the Bland Bill, has asked this question of every creditor, pensioner, and workman in the country. Thus far the millions of this class have not participated in the consideration of the question of free and unlimited silver coinage as a full legal tender for all debts, public and private. Their attention has not even been called to the fact that they have any interest in it. Mr. Harter has given them cause to participate in its consideration and discussion; he has shown them how it will affect them as a creditor class. He has made it clear to them that none will suffer more than they from the inflated, de-

based, and depreciated currency proposed by the Bland Bill.

New York Morning Advertiser (Ind.-Dem.), March 20.—The nervous New York *World* falls into a hysterical state lest the Democratic free silver fools in Congress destroy the party's chances in the forthcoming Presidential canvass. When did the Democrats ever fail to help the Republicans elect their President? Only once in thirty-six years. Mr. Pulitzer used to say that the Democratic party was an army of lions officered by jackasses. The organization is still maintained intact.

THE PEPPER BILL.—HARSH REMARKS.

Pittsburgh Chronicle - Telegraph (Rep.), March 18.—In examining the provisions of Senator Pepper's bill one might imagine one's self reading a chapter from "Gulliver's Travels," where he has reached Lugado and describes the proceedings of the Academy of Philosophers there, busy with grand schemes for extracting sunshine from cucumbers and beef-steaks from wind. A tax ranging from 1 to 18 per cent. upon the property of millionaires is estimated by Mr. Pepper as producing \$1,750,000,000 the first year, a cautious limitation in time which suggests the curious mixture of shrewdness with insanity so often manifested by inmates of lunatic asylums. If the accumulation of property is to invite confiscation, it would not be long before great fortunes would be as rare in America as in Turkey or Morocco. To make sure that thrift and economy shall be sufficiently discouraged, Senator Pepper also provides that inheritances shall be taxed from 1 to 30 per cent. in inverse proportion to their size. To help along with the destruction of enterprise and the removal of motives for toil and self-denial, Senator Pepper proposes that this sum shall be expended for pensions and in providing public work for people otherwise unemployed. Instead of the people supporting the Government, the Government is to support the people. Let us all eat, drink, and be merry. Saving will be folly, and anxiety to get or hold a job would be silly, since the Government will provide. And since the managers of the public works will be elected by the people, they will not dare to impose such tasks as would cause a tired feeling. Senator Pepper's philanthropy is as far reaching as are his whiskers.

New York Sun (Dem.), March 18.—Senator Pepper desired that his bill of thirty-four sections for the abolition of wrong and poverty, the enlargement of the pension list, the prevention of undue alien competition, the regulation of the appointment of county assessors, and the issue of cart loads of six per cent. bonds should be referred to the Committee on Agriculture; but the Senate referred it to the Finance Committee. Before that bill is again heard of Senator Pepper's beard will have grown down from his ribs to his toes, and been wound around his waist to keep it out of the way.

JUDGE MAYNARD'S CASE.

[The Bar Association of the City of New York last Tuesday voted upon the case of Judge Isaac H. Maynard of the State Court of Appeals, condemning him and recommending his removal. Since the offense causing this action—the removal by Mr. Maynard of the Dutchess County returns from the mail of one of the State officials at Albany—was committed before his elevation to the bench of the Court of Appeals, the Bar Association concludes that impeachment proceeding cannot be brought, and so appeals to the Legislature to remove him.]

New York Tribune (Rep.), March 23.—The Bar Association of this city is overwhelmingly a Democratic body in its political affiliations. The committee upon whose unanimous report Maynard was condemned contained seven Democrats and only two Republicans. It is far from our desire, in view of a declaration so just and righteous, even to suggest the subject of partisan relations. But there must be no misunderstanding about the character of the action

had last night or about that of the men who took it. Maynard's crime was political. It was perpetrated to further a foul political conspiracy. It may be doubted, despite the audacity of Hill and Rice, whether the conspiracy could have succeeded but for Maynard's individual crime. It was undertaken in the interest of the Democratic party and its machine. It had the effect of altering the political complexion of the State Senate and of placing a majority in that body at the absolute disposition of that machine under the bond of a criminal interest to obey its commands. That machine and the party it represented have enjoyed the full fruit of this crime. It rendered their power in the State complete. It gave them hundreds of thousands of dollars of patronage and an unchallenged control of legislation. It is that machine which has endeavored at every point to shield the rascals who did its wretched work, and which now threatens to block the path of justice. The people must understand, therefore, the full significance of resolutions sternly condemning the acts of these abominable politicians passed by a body of lawyers and citizens of whom at least four-fifths are Democrats. It can no longer be said that the demand for punishment and restitution comes from a baffled minority of Republican partisans. It comes from the people, from every man in New York to whom the honor of the State and the safety of its institutions are dear. It will not be silenced. It must not be denied. It is the voice of the sovereign, and those who presume to show disrespect to it shall suffer as painfully as they for whose crimes it directs an accounting.

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), March 23.—We believe that in this action the Bar Association, which includes in its membership the leading lawyers of the city, has in view only the purity of the judiciary and the honor of the legal profession. Its judgment is a decisive condemnation not only of Judge Maynard but of Governor Flower, who appointed him. The Bar Association calls upon the Legislature to remove the offending Judge. There is little room for hope that the Legislature will do this. The Senate confirmed him but a short time ago. Two-thirds of its members, to say nothing of the Assembly, are not likely now to vote for his removal. The only practical remedy will rest with the people at the polls next election, when a Judge to take the seat now held by Judge Maynard will be chosen.

THE SENSITIVENESS OF THE LILY WHITES.—The Lily White Republicans of Texas have bolted the State Convention because it was controlled by the colored brethren. They are as sensitive to negro domination as the Democrats.—*Kansas City Times (Dem.), March 17.*

FOREIGN MATTERS.

THE TROUBLES OF THE KAISER.

New York Staats-Zeitung, March 22.—Caprivi will go or remain according to the commands of his Emperor and King. The question is the same as it was at the beginning of the crisis; it depends wholly on the decision of William II. It certainly is not complimentary to the monarch that there is general fear that he may decide according to caprice instead of sound reasoning. All the logic of the situation calls conclusively for Caprivi's retirement, even if it is not proper to insist on the fundamental argument, that a military man is out of place in the position of Chancellor and Minister-President except in time of war or revolution. And Caprivi has appeared in a light so hopelessly ridiculous during all the stages of the Education Bill business that his continuance in office ought to be impossible. As a public office, the office of Chancellor and Prussian Minister-President demands of its occupant that he shall have an imposing and an undimmed prestige. Such a prestige Caprivi has really never possessed; and even if he has, he certainly does not enjoy it now. He entered on the duties of his "great prede-

cessor" shrinkingly and as one craving charitable judgment; and the obedient, modest, and engaging manner of his entrance assured him of respectful treatment for the time being. The period of probation passed, and people naturally looked for the development of a powerful individuality, which alone could justify his right to hold the exalted position. The commercial treaties brought agreeable deceptions, which were further nourished by the act of the Emperor in conferring the title of Count upon him. Then, far too quickly for the interests of his prestige, came the Education Bill, with the attendant developments—the muzzling of the press, and the like; and his tone assumed a haughtiness that would scarcely have been meet for a sovereign. And now that all ends in a ridiculous fiasco, his hopes of prestige are ruined entirely as a matter of course. The Emperor cannot well be his own Chancellor. He requires a substitute for Bismarck, and Caprivi is no substitute. The sooner he recognizes the fact and acts, the better it will be for the Empire and for him.

St. Louis Westliche Post, March 19.—The Emperor, who publicly declared only the other week that his course [in relation to the Education Bill] was the right one, and would be adhered to, must find it not a little unpleasant to take a new course all at once; but there is nothing else for him to do unless he wishes to provoke a conflict whose consequences none can foresee. If right were done, the two Ministers [Caprivi and Zedlitz], who acted only as the agents of their lord and master, would not pay the penalty involved, but the Emperor himself, who chose this new course and steered the way. But perhaps he has learned that he knows nothing about the helmsman's craft, and cannot get along without a clever pilot. How often may he not already have repented his dismissal, just two years ago, of the trusty old pilot who for so long a time safely guided the ship of empire through all kinds of storms!

New York Times, March 22.—However the German crisis may be passed, it is but the precursor of other crises that will continue so long as the Kaiser attempts to enforce his belief that he is wiser than all Germany. Von Caprivi doubtless fails to command the confidence of the Legislature. Partly this is probably due to his personal defects as a Parliamentary leader, but partly also to the fact that the part he has to play is impossible. Nobody who knows what the Legislature will and what it will not stand—in other words, no Parliamentary leader—will undertake the sponsorship of the measures for which the Kaiser will insist upon the support of his Ministers. Bismarck in his prime could not have sustained the part for which a man much less forcible and much less skillful will have to be selected. One after another of these unfortunates will break down unless the Kaiser acquires more discretion.

New York Herald, March 20.—It is evident from our cable dispatches that the physical condition of the Emperor has made him a creature of whims and caprices. His malady, painfully severe at times, is of so serious a nature that it is difficult for him to act wisely or deliberately. If one is wracked by a throbbing nerve, is conscious that the best medical skill has applied its remedies in vain, and that his disease may at any moment develop alarming symptoms, he can hardly be expected to take the part of a statesman. It is the misfortune of a monarchy that the welfare and prosperity of the people are dependent on the mood of one man, and from the results of such a misfortune the German subjects are now suffering. A war may now be the consequence, not of the Emperor's best judgment, but of a persistent carache. Hence the general solicitude throughout Europe concerning William's health.

PROSECUTIONS OF THE PRESS.

London Times, March 5.—The Cologne Gazette is to be indicted for a sharp but quite respectful criticism of the startling ideas ex-

pounded by the Emperor in his speech at the Brandenburg banquet, on the 24th ult., to his "brave men of the Mark." Another newspaper has incurred the same fate for simply reproducing an article on the same subject which appeared in the *Times* a week ago. In neither case was anything written that could possibly have been open to censure, if applied to the most powerful of statesmen. Far harder things have been said of Prince Bismarck in his days of greatness, and are said every day in this country of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. The Emperor has chosen to descend from his pedestal of Imperial dignity and to engage personally in the rough-and-tumble fight of political controversy. The law of *Majestätsbeleidigung* may be technically applicable to any criticisms whatever on his recent denunciation of grumbling and his intimation that those who do not agree with him had better clear out of the country; but it is generally felt that so to strain the law would be grossly unjust. Moreover, prosecutions of this sort have rarely helped any Government. The proceedings against Count Arnim and Dr. Gefcken did not improve Prince Bismarck's reputation and position. Napoleon III. weakened his authority by his inability to bear the satirical comments of a hostile press. Nothing inflicted more injury on the Tory Government in this country during the early years of the present century than the prosecutions for libel instituted to protect the personal character of the sovereign against savage attacks. In Germany, though the press has always been subject to severe restraints, the tradition of the Hohenzollern family has always been against a small-minded impatience of criticism. Frederick the Great, it is said, used to order the sentries not to pull down the disgraceful pasquinades assailing him personally that were constantly stuck up on the walls of Potsdam, but to fix them down lower, where the people might read them with greater ease. A campaign of press prosecutions will not in the slightest degree weaken the cohesion of the Liberals whose union has been consolidated by the Emperor's policy far more effectually than that of the Conservatives and the Clericals.

THE COST OF CHILI'S CIVIL WAR.

South American Journal (London), March 12.—Our mail advices from Valparaiso are brought up to 31st January. The Joint Committee appointed by both Houses of Congress had reported on the financial projects of the Government. This document furnishes an exact statement of the paper money in existence, including the banks' and dictatorial issues. The dictatorial issues, it would seem, amount to \$20,642,952 in paper, and \$774,358.50 in subsidiary coinage, a part of two-tenths fine and part with a reduction of $\frac{27}{100}$ in the weight. In December, 1890, the banks' issue did not exceed \$20,285,000, the Government issue was reduced to \$21,287,616, while the metallic reserve had been augmented to close upon \$4,000,000. Such was, briefly, the financial position of the Republic on the eve of dictatorship, which, to sustain itself, spent \$20,000,000 at the disposal of the Treasury in the Republic and in Germany; contracted debts for \$9,000,000 more; made use of nearly \$1,500,000 of the metallic reserve; and issued its illegal paper money and debased coinage a total of \$21,417,310. As the report states: "These acts, viewed in their financial aspect, mean a loss to the Republic of upwards of \$20,000,000 and an increase of debt of upwards of \$45,000,000, of which last amount upwards of \$20,000,000 is in paper."

GERMAN PUBLIC MEN ON ALSACE-LORRAINE.

London Public Opinion, March 11.—The *Figaro* recently asked a number of public men in Germany for an expression of their opinion on the Alsace-Lorraine question, and on Saturday published several replies. Herr von Levetzoff, President of the Reichstag; Dr. Rei-

chensperger, leader of the Centre party; Herr Wilbrandt, the dramatic author, and Herr Dummmler, the historian, are unanimously of the opinion that the maintenance of the Treaty of Frankfurt is a necessity, and that the retrocession of the annexed provinces would amount to the complete annihilation of Germany. Herr Brentano, the financier, is also opposed to any surrender of Alsace-Lorraine, and declares that in virtue of the constant migration of peoples westward, the effects of which have been felt for a long time in Alsace-Lorraine, those provinces will be rapidly Germanized by means of immigration as well as emigration. Herr von Vollmar, the Socialist member of the Reichstag, draws attention to the fact that he has never ceased to preach *rapprochement* and reconciliation between France and Germany through mutual concessions. Herr Vollmar expresses the hope that the solution of the difficulty will be that the population of the provinces, when free politically and socially, will belong to France or Germany, according to their origin. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, declares that his views on the Alsace-Lorraine question are too well known in France to need repetition. The proposal for the exchange of Alsace-Lorraine against Tonguin or Madagascar he merely regards as a fantastic idea. Lastly, Ludwig Pfau, the poet, believes that the only settlement of the question would be to divide Alsace-Lorraine in such a manner that the Vosges should form the frontier line, and Lorraine be restored to France.

THE REFERENDUM IN BELGIUM.

New York Herald, March 22.—It does not often happen that a king is more democratic than his subjects. King Leopold of Belgium marks a rare exception to the rule. He is not tired of the trade of kingcraft, but is broad enough and enough of a statesman, and, moreover, patriotic enough to acknowledge the right of his people to a voice in the public affairs which affect their interests. He goes even farther and insists that they shall exercise that right. He asks for a law which will authorize him in certain cases to consult with the electors, and so obtain the opinion of the people at large. In this way he believes that the general prosperity of his subjects will be increased and the throne become an assistance rather than a hindrance to national development. But, oddly enough, the people hesitate. They have a golden opportunity, offered by one king in a thousand, and refuse to make use of it. For some unexplained reason they think that this movement on the part of the King hides a trick. Perhaps the unexpectedness of the situation dazes them; perhaps they are a little dull of understanding, or it may be that they are too conservative to wish for any change whatever, even when it is for their own benefit. At any rate, King Leopold declares his desire to rule according to the wishes of the majority, asks for the right to consult that majority through their electors, and is greeted by ominous shakings of the head, and suggestive shrugging of shoulders. They will probably rub their eyes and wake up in the near future. In the meantime we must be pardoned if we are somewhat amused at their torpor, and wonder how it can happen that a king may offer his people an increase of power, and the people refuse to accept it.

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF THE MCKINLEY LAW IN HAWAII.

Hawaiian Gazette (Honolulu), March 1.—The news from Washington in regard to the proposed Free Trade Treaty with this country is about as bad as could well be, and seems to indicate that the treaty, so far at any rate as the present session of Congress is concerned, is dead. There is not, so far as known, reason to suppose that any change has occurred in the friendly attitude of President Harrison and Secretary Blaine toward Hawaii. The explanation of the situation is rather to be sought in the hostility of the leading high tariff Republi-

cans in the Senate. Whether any change could be made in the draft of the document which would commend it to these gentlemen without destroying its value to this country is at least very doubtful. The word and the substance of Free Trade are equally offensive to them. It looks as though nothing more were to be hoped for in the treaty line, and some other way of escape from financial disaster must be sought. The situation is a serious one. It is folly wilfully to blind one's self to this fact. People are only too apt to forget that the pinch of the McKinley Bill has not really been felt as yet. It is purely prospective. The loss has not really been netted. When the planters have been compelled to sell their entire crop at three cents a pound or thereabouts, and are confronted with the long months when expenses do not stop though there is no sugar to sell, then the rub will come, and it will be a rub which will bring distress to thousands.

RELIGIOUS.

THE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP BILL.

Christian at Work (New York), March 17.—In opposition to the dominant public feeling, the Senate of this State has passed a Freedom of Worship bill which is worse than the measure which encountered such a storm of indignation when it was introduced in the Legislature seven years ago. The vote was 21 in favor to 11 against the bill. It contains the following provision not in former bills:

But if any of such inmates shall be minors, under the age of sixteen years, then such services, advice, and spiritual ministrations shall be allowed in accordance with the methods and rites of the particular denomination or church which the parents or guardians of such minors may select.

Furthermore, the old bill contained a proviso that "nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any additional expenditure on the part of the State." This clause has been carefully eliminated from the Cantor Bill, so that the present bill *puts upon the taxpayers* the burden of this work of sectarian instruction. And how do the taxpayers like that? The bill is primarily aimed at the House of Refuge on Randall's Island; but the law will also place all the other similar institutions of the State under the sectarians whose influence has secured the passage of this bill. At present these institutions—prisons, asylums, houses of refuge, etc., are non-sectarian. Religious services are held, but dogma and denominationalism are excluded. The bill now passed by the Senate, if it becomes a law—though we do not believe the Governor will ever sign it—destroys the non-sectarian character of these institutions and entirely revolutionizes them. Not only so, but it puts the burden of sustaining this sectarianism upon the State.

LENT.

New York Christian Advocate (Meth. Epis.), March 17.—Lent is devoutly observed by many Christians, and where so kept does great good. But as a fashion it is useless. The Washington Post speaks of it thus: "Society's great diversion at present is church, and it is safe to assume that for a fortnight at least the various Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches will be filled at the morning and afternoon services, for whatever Washington society undertakes to do is, at the starting, entered into with commendable thoroughness." It adds that already a large number of luncheons, quiet dinners, informal "at homes," five o'clock teas, and literary and musical clubs of every grade of perfection and imperfection have been planned for the last two weeks of Lent. In this city last year a number of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church deplored the growing invasion of Lent by worldly entertainments. The alliance of "society," as such, with the Church never does it any good, for, as this Washington paper says, the "society" Lent is a *diversion*, where it is not an enforced rest, to get a breathing spell between the earlier and the later fashionable season. In

the great cities, on this account, it exerts a religious effect much less than the importance attached to it. It is an advantage to other denominations that it is recognized by those who observe it, as it reduces the attractions of worldly amusements for forty days, and thus gives them a more favorable opportunity to draw the attention of young people to spiritual things.

THE PROPOSED STATUE TO NEWMAN AT OXFORD.

The Observer (Presb., New York), March 17.—Considerable indignation has been provoked in certain Protestant circles of England by a resolute attempt to erect a statue of the late Cardinal Newman in the finest open space in the city of Oxford. The movement began with a Roman Catholic duke, and was carried on by hundreds eager to do honor to the mighty dead, without considering whether the particular form of honor was consistent with truth and justice. Even the City Council, composed of professed Protestants, gave their sanction to the scheme. But the conscience of the nation was not to be lightly tampered with. Public and private protests began to pour in. The feeling of thoughtful people about the matter was admirably expressed in a statement made by the Professor of Divinity in the university. He did not question the right of admirers of Cardinal Newman to erect a statue, but he did question their right to place that statue within a hundred yards of the spot where Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were burnt at the stake. He well said that to put it there would be little short of an insult to the memory of the heroes who died to save England from the supremacy and doctrine Newman did all in his power to restore. This dignified and earnest protest closed with words which should be written in letters of gold because of their appropriateness to days of sentimental Catholicity: "It is an abuse of the modern spirit of toleration to act as if all religious opinions were to be considered equally true and equally false, if they are only held sincerely." Our generation prides itself upon its toleration of all sects and opinions. Dogmatism is condemned as savoring of the spirit of persecution, and charity is made to cover all the shortcomings of any particular kind of belief. One man's creed is held to be as good as another man's, provided it does not trample under foot any of the canons of respectability, which are the only laws of religion recognized by many. Such toleration carries with it its own condemnation. It is but license masquerading under the name of toleration.

THE RELIGION OF A MINISTER OF STATE IN FRANCE.—Is or is not M. Ricard, the Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, a Protestant? We have taken much trouble to clear up this controverted point, because we like to be exact and impartial in all that we publish. We telegraphed to our correspondent at Rouen, and this is his answer: "M. Ricard married a Protestant, but is not himself a Protestant. Madame Ricard was a Mlle. Lesueur, originally from Rouen, belonging to a family of magistrates. M. Ricard has a son twenty-four years old who, while a student at law at Caen, made himself conspicuous by playing café concert airs on a cornet while a procession was passing." It is assuredly something that the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs is not a Protestant; but there is in the Cabinet one Protestant, M. de Freycinet, and two Catholics whose wives are Protestants—Messieurs Ribot and Ricard. We profess a great respect for the Protestant religion, but it is too much, in our opinion, that in a Cabinet charged with the government of this country, of which the immense majority are Roman Catholics, the Protestant element has so great a part of influence.—*Le Gaulois (Paris), March 7.*

SPECULATIONS IN PEWS.—The American pew system receives a powerful blow from the Rector of Grace Church, New York, in a

note to his Parish Year Book. The pews in that church are worth \$2,000 or so, and are made the subjects of numerous public mercantile transactions—"very unedifying from a religious point of view." Persons quite unconnected with the congregation draw large revenue from their ownership of Grace Church pews.—*Canadian Churchman (Toronto), March 17.*

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

GENERAL HOWARD AND THE PROHIBITION PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

The New York Voice (March 24) makes public a letter recently sent by the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk to a number of leading Prohibitionists suggesting that they write to Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard and urge him to accept the Prohibition nomination for the Presidency, if it shall be offered to him. The following letter from General Howard to Dr. Funk is also published by the Voice:

Headquarters, Department of the East, Governor's Island, New York City, Dec. 3, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter of Nov. 27, 1891, came duly to hand. Nothing but a conviction of duty would be necessary to me to induce me to accept the martyr position to which you point. But I am sure that you must have new wine for new bottles, or rather new bottles for new wine.

We who went into the slavery struggle with all its concomitants cannot be made to believe that the work of the party which has thus far, though not always wisely, carried on the campaign, is yet completed.

The conviction is deep within me that I must not be instrumental, so far as National issues are concerned, in depleting the ranks of the Republican party.

In saying this it must not be inferred that I favor in the least degree the licensing, except for clearly necessary purposes, of the alcohol traffic. I recognize it as the procuring cause of evils untold; but whether or not United States Prohibition as a party issue is the most practicable, the wisest, and the most effectual remedy is a question that has not yet been demonstrated to my satisfaction.

With this frank avowal, you see at once that you with other good and true men must seek another leader than myself.

I do hope that you may find one, if it is so ordained, as sincere and unselfish, as spotless and noble as was my friend, now in Heaven, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. With great esteem and special personal regard, I am as ever your friend,

OLIVER O. HOWARD,

Major-General, U. S. Army.

To I. K. Funk, Esq., 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York City.

NO HOPE FOR PROHIBITION FROM THE NEW PARTY.

Journal of the Knights of Labor (Philadelphia), March 17.—Our Prohibition friends are dissatisfied, and some of them disappointed, at the failure of the Industrial Conference to pronounce in favor of Prohibition. Some of them are inclined to write angrily, we may almost say insultingly, on the subject; others advise that another effort be made at Omaha to have the People's party adopt a Prohibition plank; while still others advise that the Prohibitionists "steal the thunder" of the People's party by adopting at their coming Convention the money, land, and transportation planks of the Industrial Conference. There seems to be need for a little plain speaking here. There are in the ranks of the organizations represented at St. Louis Prohibitionists and opponents of Prohibition, in what proportions we cannot tell. There are in the ranks of the Prohibitionists those who favor money, land, and transportation reform as we Labor reformers understand it, and there are those who are opposed to these reforms; what proportion these may hold to each other we know not. Now, had the Industrial Conference adopted a Prohibition plank, it would not have been because the bodies represented believed in Prohibition, but it would have been a deliberate and shameful bartering of principle for votes. Should the opponents of the St. Louis platform who attend the Prohibition Convention consent to putting money, land, and transportation reform in their platform, they will be guilty of an equally dishonest and shameful thing. As to the proposal to go to the Omaha Convention with a Prohibition plank for adoption, it may as well be understood that the delegates to that Convention will not be sent

there to adopt a new platform, but to take measures for pressing forward the work of education on the platform adopted at St. Louis. It will be within the right of that Convention to nominate a National ticket to stand upon the Industrial Conference platform; but it will not be within its right to alter, take from, or add to that platform.

ABSTINENCE IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

London Christian Commonwealth, March 10.—We have recently been hearing much about the deficiencies of the army, and it is now pleasing to know that, in one respect at least, there has been a very satisfactory improvement. Lord Roberts mentioned with delight, after the close of the Afghan campaign, that there were 12,000 teetotallers in the ranks of the Indian Army. It is very pleasing to be informed that among the regiments quartered in that trying Indian climate total abstinence has not only held its own, but that it has made astonishing progress. The number of soldiers now enrolled on the side of temperance has swelled to 17,500—nearly one in four of the whole Indian Army. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers has 535 in a single battalion. Having reached this point the movement is bound to advance at increasing speed. As long as to indulge in intoxicating drinks was recognized as the proper thing to do, many a man, brave enough on a battle-field, had not moral courage to take a stand against the customs of his comrades. But with such a backing as temperance principles now have, it will not be difficult for many young soldiers to follow their natural bent by practicing abstinence.

GREAT DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF PORTUGUESE WINES.—The exportation of Portuguese wines to France has very considerably diminished of late years. According to official statistics the exports from 1885 to November, 1891, were as follows:

	Hectolitres.*
1885.....	920,727
1886.....	1,318,851
1887.....	768,057
1888.....	1,062,468
1890.....	158,477
1891.....	20,202

* A hectolitre is equal to about 25 gallons.

It is clear that this immense decrease in the exports in one of the chief products of Portugal cannot fail to have grave results on the commercial situation of that kingdom.—*Union Ibero-Americano (Madrid), March 1.*

SOCIAL TOPICS.

HERR JOHN MOST WRITES A LETTER TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

Freiheit (Anarchist, New York), March 19.—There has come to us from the "black island" another sign of life from our comrade John Most, who is incarcerated there. The beast of State, which will keep its claws upon our friend for about five weeks longer, permits each prisoner to write a letter once a month, furnishing a sheet of paper and an envelope for the purpose. We hereby make the letter public, and are sure that the proletariat classes of all parts of the world—for *Freiheit* has subscribers and friends everywhere—will read it with the greatest interest:

Blackwell's Island, March 12, 1892.
FRIENDS!—You are about to celebrate our greatest anniversary. Unhappily I must content myself with participating in spirit only. If we ever had occasion to commemorate on the 18th of March the glory of our Parisian brethren of 1871 with rejoicing hearts and by great demonstrations, the occasion exists this year; for everything indicates that the people of both hemispheres are advancing with giant strides toward a state of things which will internationalize the 18th of March, and give complete reality to the ideas for which it stands. Famine in Russia, famine in Prussia, famine in Hungary, in every country no work to be had, want and misery beyond conception, and tyranny, arrogance and disdain on the part of rulers and the well-to-do—these conditions will be endured by no Michel, no Trödel, and no cowboy. Notwithstanding cuffs and blows, the masses grow more resolute, and the parasites become fewer every day. The cranks on the thrones, the cranks in office, and the rowdies of the streets—these personages will be swept back as the world moves on. It will be with them as with the reckless individual

who tampers with a machine driven by steam; they will find themselves crushed beneath the wheel. The inspiring knowledge of the certainty of this forecast should cheer us as we celebrate the Commune this year. Yet we should not on that account relax our energies, for much work remains to be done. It is just at such a time as this anniversary that it is desirable to get anew a clear perception of what is to be done and the methods that should be used. No more stupidity, no more half-intelligence! The table must be cleaned before the meal can be relished. Aloft with our banner! Let us bear it on to triumph!

I am always with you in spirit; and in five weeks more I shall be with you on the march again, keeping step as of old.

Your

JOHN MOST.

OUR CITIZENS BY ADOPTION—AN OBJECT LESSON.

New York Sun, March 22.—Among the twenty-one "ex-convicts" who, it was reported, reached America on the steamship *Chandernagor*, on Sunday morning, were a murderer and a man who had attempted murder. The other nineteen were guilty of mere misdemeanors, such as fighting (without knives), stealing wood from public land, and being out after 11 o'clock at night. The nineteen were permitted to leave Ellis Island yesterday, and find their way to Mulberry Bend. The two will be sent back to Italy. They are Francesco Maurillo, who killed his father-in-law and served nine years in prison for it, and Nicolo Esposito, who stabbed his rival and served a year for it. Curiously enough, this pair were the least bloodthirsty-looking of the gang. If there was any intelligence in the crowd, they possessed it. They came from Naples. Maurillo is 36 years old, and Esposito 26. Each of them had just money enough to make it impossible to accuse him of being a pauper. Maurillo and Esposito were in a crowd of twenty-five detained emigrants when the *Sun* reporter and an artist visited them. Chief Clerk Van Dusen called Maurillo's name, and all the twenty-five crowded around. They were an evil-looking lot. Maurillo slouched up, hat in hand, and had his picture taken. He was proud of being the centre of the group and of being sketched, and he posed for the picture. "Nicolo Esposito," shouted Chief Clerk Van Dusen, and the second best looking of the group came out to the centre. He told the story as if it was a joke, and he laughed as he told it. He in his turn was proud to have his picture taken. When the artist finished, the reporter asked to see an Italian weapon. One of the clerks called in Italian: "Got any knives, knives, knives?" The peaceful-looking gang was turned into an armed band of brigands instantaneously. Every man of them pulled a knife and flourished it, and every knife was sharp-pointed and keen-edged. They held them up while the artist sketched samples of them. Some of them held the weapons on a level with their hips, which is the position they hold them when intent on using them to avenge imaginary wrongs or insults. "They have two uses for those knives," said an official. "They cut bread with them and slice up their comrades." A more undesirable-looking lot of would-be citizens could not be found than these twenty-five. The officials at the Immigration Bureau didn't like to say much about them for publication. Privately, they said that they were only a sample of the lot that every country in the world is foisting on America daily. Italy is the worst offender. Murderers and thieves from there arrive every day. All that it is possible to stop are stopped and sent back, but a great many get through.

ILLEGITIMACY IN JAMAICA.

Kingston (Jamaica) Post, March 3.—One department of Mr. Smeeton's report shows that out of every 100 children born in Jamaica nearly 61 are illegitimate, and that this enormous percentage of illegitimacy has shown a rising tendency during the last decade, having increased from 57.7 in 1880-81 to 60.7 in the year which ended in March, 1891. There is no denying the fact that illegitimacy in Jamaica does not necessarily imply either easiness of virtue on the part of women or lustfulness on the part of men. Old customs die hard, and we are only about two generations removed

from slave days, when marriage was discounted and promiscuous intercourse encouraged. For years before freedom came and for many years after, the concubinage so prevalent in Jamaica, was a binding betrothal, and after 1838 it had a tendency to end in marriage. That being the case, it was difficult to say where illegitimacy began. That two persons of different sexes, following an immemorial custom handed down to them by their fathers, should enter into an agreement to be fulfilled in wedlock after years of concubinage, was not surprising, nor was it altogether an unmixed evil. There is, however, an evil in present day concubinage which is becoming general. The faithful observance of betrothal vows which characterized the days of slavery and the early years of freedom is giving way to a laxity which at once brings the whole system under condemnation. Among the young men of to-day concubinage is a farce, and is entered upon in very many instances without any intention of its being ended in marriage. Of every 100 children born out of wedlock, it is a question if the parents of 40 will ever enter the "holy estate of matrimony." Nor does the evil stop here. In Jamaica more than one-fourth of the deaths which occur are those of children under one year of age, whilst of every 100 children born in 1890-91 nearly 19 died within a few months. In the preceding six months over 22 per cent. died. In England the death rate of infants is only 14 per cent. In this matter there is danger of ministers losing faith in themselves, their gospel, and their God, and of sitting down and folding their hands in despair, while the torrent of licentiousness sweeps unchecked over the country. We do not say that such a day will come, but if it should it will be the worst day that ever dawned on Jamaica, and therefore every help should be given to them in their efforts to destroy this disgrace to our island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF THE OSSIFIED MAN.

Dispatch from Port Jefferson, New York Sun, March 20.—Edward Emmons, generally known as the ossified man, died here yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. From time to time for years accounts of him have appeared in the newspapers. For nearly eighteen years he has lain in his bed almost as rigid in body and limb as a log of wood. He ascribed his condition to inflammatory rheumatism. The physicians who from time to time examined him called it ankylosis, which is defined to be "marked stiffness, or absolute fixation, of a joint, which may be due to various morbid conditions of the structures entering into its formation." The hardening started in the toes of one of the feet, and the disease crept up from joint to joint to upper portions of the body, finally locking the jaws. Emmons was not 37 years old when he died. He went on the sea when he was 11, and was with Capt. William B. Dayton on the schooner *Julia Willis* at Georgetown, N. C., when the first premonition of his disease came on him in the shape of a fever. When the ship reached Port Jefferson he had to be taken to his home in a carriage, and shortly after that his joints began to become set. For a year or so he was able to move around the house with the aid of crutches, but with the advance of the disease he soon was unable to move or rise, and was put to bed, where he remained for more than seventeen years. His left arm could be moved a little, but that was the only part of the body that escaped the advancing rigidity. When his jaws became locked some years ago, all food had to be pushed into his mouth through an opening formed by the absence of two front teeth. For some time past he had been able to take nothing but liquid food. His body wasted away until it appeared to be little more than a covered skeleton. His mother and sisters were able to lift him from the bed with small effort. When lifted out of bed his body always maintained its rigidity

and had to be supported in an inclined position like a plank. About a week or two ago he appeared to be sinking, and Dr. J. E. Gildersleeve was summoned. He then made the astounding discovery, according to his statement last night to a reporter, that the sick man's heart was wholly on the right side of the median line instead of the larger part being on the left. There was no valvular trouble as far as the physician could discover, but the heart was losing its power to beat. Emmons was able almost to his last hours to use his tongue and articulate his words with distinctness. His sight, hearing, and other senses were dimmed, and deadened by the disease as it advanced. His father, Samuel Emmons, was taken down in almost the same way as his son in the same year. He, too, became unable to walk or move any part of his body but his hands. Five years ago he died.

THE SAFETY OF ATLANTIC LINERS.

Liverpool Journal of Commerce, March 4.—An article of an unnecessarily alarmist character by the Right Hon. Earl De La Warr on fires on transatlantic steamers appears in the *North American Review*. It is pleasantly written, contains very little that is new except what is not true, but from the high social status of the author it will probably attract more attention than its intrinsic merits deserve. It goes without saying that "accidents from traveling, attended often with loss of life, are far more frequent in the present day than in times gone by." Naturally so. There are many more people in the wide world, notwithstanding positive and preventive checks to increase of population. Moreover, in the good old days a man made his last will and testament, and took leave of his friends with due solemnity, before setting out for a short journey on a stage coach, whereas now all sorts and conditions of men cover thousands of miles with a light heart. Globe-trotters think less of 13,000 miles than our forefathers thought of 13. At the same time ocean traffic has incredibly increased with almost unprecedented immunity from accident and loss of life. It is many years since an Atlantic liner has been a coffin for her crew and passengers, so it is probable that danger is not more threatening on the route between New York and Liverpool than on dry land. On the whole, despite the pessimistic nature of the article in the *North American Review*, we are firmly convinced that passengers crossing the North Atlantic in our large liners are as safe as anywhere on land, especially when we remember that some of the companies have not lost the life of a passenger since their commencement.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

New York Engineering and Mining Journal, March 19.—Russia and the English-speaking nations—Great Britain and her colonies and the United States—are the only great nations of the world which have not yet adopted the metric system, and in Russia, as we noted in our issue of Dec. 5, 1891, the question of its introduction is being considered very seriously. It is singular, indeed, that the English-speaking nations, whom we like to call the most enlightened of all, are the slowest to abandon their barbaric system of weights and measures. We have repeatedly called attention to the necessity of the adoption of the metric system, at least for our export trade, if we are to extend our commerce in machinery, hardware, etc., with South American and other countries which use the decimal weights and measures exclusively. The British Consuls in all parts of the world have been for a long time writing to the Foreign Office that if British manufactures were to hold their trade this change must be made; American manufacturers stand in the same position. The logic for this preference is incontrovertible. Our awkward and antiquated system of weights and measures, with our pounds troy and our pounds avoirdupois,

tons and gallons of various descriptions, feet in linear measure, divided into tenths and inches, etc., are confusing enough to an adept; much more to a foreigner unfamiliar with the system.

NEW YORK'S APPRECIATION OF PADEREWSKI.—Mr. Paderewski has earned about \$100,000 during the last four months, and his popularity has been so great that the number of his intended concerts in New York has been almost doubled. Next week he leaves for Europe. In reviewing the Paderewski concerts, only one cause for regret suggests itself—the modesty of the pianist in presenting so few of his own compositions. He did, indeed, occasionally play one or the other of his exquisite short piano pieces, which he reproduces as only a creative musician can play his own compositions; but he did not, as many had hoped he would, devote a whole concert to his own compositions, which are more than sufficiently abundant and varied in character for that purpose.—*New York Evening Post*.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW ASSAILS THE DARWINIAN THEORY.—Professor Virchow, the great German anatomist, has thrown a bombshell into the camp of Darwinism. In his address at the recent Anthropological Congress in Vienna he asserted that the protoman had not yet been discovered, and that we cannot prove the descent of the separate races from one another. "At this moment," he said, "we are able to say that among the peoples of antiquity no single one was any nearer to the apes than we are. At this moment I can affirm that there is not upon earth any absolutely unknown race of men. Every living race is still human; no single one has yet been found that we can designate as simian or quasimian." Facts certainly militate against theory, no matter how ingenious; but the Darwinians will probably retort: "So much the worse for the facts."—*Philadelphia Record*.

THE RECENT SALE OF HER MAJESTY'S CATTLE.—The wide-spreading influence which the connection of the royal family of England with agriculture has had on our great rural industry is so well known that we need do no more than refer to it in connection with the important sale of pure-bred cattle on the historic Shaw Farm on Thursday. There is no branch of our agriculture which has not felt very favorably the influence of Windsor and Sandringham; and if the high price of 1,000 guineas, which the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England gave for New Year's Gift has the effect of once again bringing the red, white, and roan—when bred, as was New Year's Gift, not on close in-and-in lines, but for usefulness and personal worth,—the sale on Thursday will be one of the most useful ever held at Windsor. The Shorthorns throughout sold well, while the sensational price for New Year's Gift was received with cheers which were over and over again repeated, and Mr. Tait received very hearty congratulations on all hands for the latest success which he had won for his royal mistress. In all, the sixty-four head of stock realized no less than £3,383 2s., or an average all round of £52 17s. 2d. for each animal.—*Mark Lane Express (London), March 7*.

A PUBLIC-SPIRITED PARISIAN.—M. Osiris has just written to the Prefect of the Seine asking permission to carry on at his own expense certain works of construction, repair, and preservation upon the graves, tombs, or monuments of various illustrious personages who are interred in the cemeteries of Paris, and whose places of burial are "unworthy of their glory," either because they are in a condition of neglect or dilapidation, or because the spots are not marked so as to be recognized by posterity. Among the dead whose resting-places need attention, the following are named: In the Cimetière de L'Est, musical composers

like Bellini, Gretry, and Méhul; poets like Delille, Laharpe, and the Chevalier de Boufflers; actors like Dugazon, Rancourt, and Duchesnoy; painters like Prud'hon; savants and philanthropists like Lakanal, Fourcroy, Tenon, the Abbé Sicard, the Abbé Ratt, Pastor Monod, and Gall the phrenologist; writers like Madame de Genlis; military men like Marshals Serrurier and Pérignon, and men distinguished in political life like the brothers Lameth, Camille Jordan, Tallien, and de Sèze; in the Cimetière du Sud, the Abbé Gregoire and Rude, and in the cemetery of Auteuil, the savant Legendre.—*Paris Journal de Debats*.

THE ENGLISH EXECUTIONER RESIGNS.—Mr. Berry, who calls himself "the executioner for England," has resigned his post, and, turning away from the late field of his operations, is betaking himself to another platform, from which he is about to orate against capital punishment. Until we have heard what the new professor has to say publicly on this topic we can of course express no opinion on his views; but there is another point connected with his change of occupation on which we must have a word. The prevailing opinion is that Mr. Berry leaves his old vocation because the gaol surgeons have been directed by the Home Office to instruct him in his duties and tell him each time he officiates what length of rope and what drop he is to employ. This, it is said, he resents as an interference with his professional duty. He has learned an art by experience; why should a man who has no experience of the art interfere with him? Why, indeed? Mr. Berry, from his professional view, has a strong case.—*London Lancet*.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Springfield Republican, March 18.—Mr. Freeman was an indefatigable student and a brilliant writer, and his contributions to historical literature rank among the ablest of our day. The son of a country gentleman, he was born in 1823 at Harborne in Staffordshire and went to Oxford, where, at the age of 19, he was chosen a scholar of Trinity College; in 1845, after winning many honors, he was elected a fellow of that college. His love for architecture and antiquities developed early, and his vacations were passed in studying the cathedrals, churches, and other ancient buildings of England, and tracing the story of their origin. His first books, excepting his single poetical venture, were upon "Church Restoration," and on the architecture and antiquities of the cathedrals at Landaff and St. Davids. These were published before he was 25. Then came a long season of travel in southwestern Europe and of study into Mohammedan history, out of which grew his "Lectures on the History and Conquest of the Saracens." In 1856 he was made examiner in law and modern history at Oxford, and in 1873 Regius professor of modern history. In 1863 he published the first volume of his "History of Federal Government," and in 1867 the first volume of his "History of the Norman Conquest," the work by which he is best known, and which was finished in 1876. In the meantime he wrote his book on the "Growth of the English Constitution," and a large number of minor works, essays, and reviews, including several controversial pamphlets. Later came his story of the "Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Power in Europe," the life of "William Rufus," "Impressions of the United States," "Lectures to American Audiences," his essay on Washington and the "History of Sicily," which was his last work of importance. He made a long visit to this country, during which he gathered material for his writings on American topics. As a historian Mr. Freeman is recognized as thoroughly trustworthy and impartial, and as much may be said of him as a critic.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Austen (Jane), A Girl's Opinion on. Edith Edelmänn. *Temple Bar*, London, March, 8 pp.
- Dufferin and Ava, The Marquis of. Our New Representative in Paris. Constance Eaglestone. *New Rev.*, London, March, 9 pp. Sketch of his public career.
- Henry (Patrick). A. G. Bradley. *Macmillan's*, London, March, 10 pp. Appreciative article on his talents and career.
- Lefroy (Edward Cracroft). John Addington Symonds. *New Rev.*, London, March, 12 pp. Sketch of the life and work of the Poet.
- Manning (Cardinal). Sayings of. Arranged and Edited by John Oldcastle. *Merry England*, London, March, 72 pp.
- Meredith (George): His Method and His Teaching. II. W. J. Dawson. *Young Man*, London, March, 3 pp.
- Meredith (Mr.) in his Poems. Prof. Dowden. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 17 pp.
- Richardson (Dr.) at Home. *Young Man*, London, March, 3 pp. With Portrait. Gives his views on the temperance question.
- Russell (Dr.) of Maynooth. Memorial Notes. II. At Home and at School. *Irish Monthly*, Dublin, March, 10 pp.
- Spurgeon (Mr.). By the Bishop of Ripon. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 8 pp.
- Spurgeon (Mr.). The Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A. *English Illus. Mag.*, March, 2 pp. With Portrait.
- Stuart (Elizabeth), and Her Family in Holland. S. I. de Zuylen de Nyevelt. *National Rev.*, London, 12 pp.
- "Thermidor" and Laboussière. *Temple Bar*, London, March, 6 pp. An account of Laboussière, an interesting figure of the French Revolution.
- Wynne (Frances)—Our Poets. *Irish Monthly*, Dublin, March, 7 pp.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Art (French Eighteenth-Century) in England. Baron Ferdinand Rothschild. M. P. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 16 pp. Traces the origin and growth of the mania for French Eighteenth-Century Art.
- Carlyle (Thomas). Conversations and Correspondence with. III. Sir C. Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 27 pp.
- Convent National Schools of Ireland. Archbishop Walsh. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 1746 pp. Presents evidence in disproof of the assertions made by T. W. Russell in his attacks upon the schools.
- Easter Legends and Customs. J. Carter Beard. *Demorest's*, April, 34 pp. Illus.
- French and German, The Teaching of, in Our Public High Schools. Charles H. Grandgent, Director of Modern Languages, Boston Public Schools. *School and College*, March, 5 pp.
- Grammar-School Course (the), Shortening and Enriching. Charles W. Eliot, Pres. Harvard University. *School and College*, March, 1146 pp.
- Greek, Elementary Instruction in. II. T. D. Seymour, Prof. of Greek in Yale University. *School and College*, March, 6 pp.
- "Hamlet," and the Modern Stage. Mowbray Morris. *Macmillan's*, London, March, 9 pp.
- Illustrated Books (Some) of the 15th and 16th Centuries. W. Roberts. *Bookworm*, London, March, 8 pp. Illus.
- Languages (Modern) in Our Colleges. E. H. Magill, L.L.D. *University Mag.*, New York, 4 pp.
- "Lost." A Story of the Australian Bush. Mary Gaunt. *English Illus. Mag.*, March, 11 pp. Illus.
- Newspaper Press (The French). Edward Deille. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 13 pp. Description of characteristics, etc.
- Ruskin (John). Letters of, to his Secretary. *New Rev.*, London, March, 12 pp.
- Song-Men (the Western), Among. S. Baring Gould. *English Illus. Mag.*, March, 10 pp. Illus. The singers and the old songs of Devon and Cornwall.
- University Extension in the Southwest. Frank W. Blackmar. *University Extension*, March, 17 pp.
- University Extension, Two Experiments in. G. M. Grant, Principal of Queen's University. *School and College*, March, 8 pp.

POLITICAL.

- Famine (The Russian) and the Revolution. S. Stepniak. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 11 pp.
- Finland. Edward A. Freeman. *Macmillan's*, London, March, 8 pp.
- Irish Element (the), Importance of, in New York Public Life. The Hon. E. Arling. *Donahoe's Mag.*, April, 5 pp.
- Italia Non Farà Da Se. W. Frewen Lord. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 12 pp. Shows that Italy is dependent upon other countries.
- London County Council and Its Assailants. Lord Hobhouse. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 17 pp.
- London County Council. I. The Impeachment. T. G. Fardell. II. The Defence. Charles Harrison. *New Rev.*, London, March, 16 pp.
- London County Council. I. Towards a Commune. John Burns. II. Towards Common Sense. R. E. Prothero. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 28 pp.
- Telephone (The) and the Post-Office. The Duke of Marlborough. *New Rev.*, London, March, 12 pp. Suggests the probable solution of the telephone question in England.
- Union (the) The Defence of. Prof. Dicey. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 17 pp. Discusses the principles which ought to guide the Unionists in Parliament.
- Village-Life and Politics in France and England. II. The Rev. W. Tuckwell. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 11 pp. This article deals especially with England.

RELIGIOUS.

- Bible (the English), The Need of the Study of, in the College and the Theological School. Prof. C. S. Burroughs, Ph.D. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Jan., 9 pp.
- Bible (the). How to Promote a More General Study of. The Rev. John H. Vincent, D.D. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Jan., 17 pp.
- Greek Mythology and the Bible. Julia Wedgewood. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 14 pp. The resemblance and contrast between Greek mythology and the Bible.
- Hell (The Muslim). James Mew. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 22 pp. The Mohammedan conception of hell.
- Inquisition (The Spanish). The Rev. Sydney F. Smith. *Month*, London, March, 15 pp. Defends the Inquisition.
- Joseph. II. The Young Men of the Bible. The Rev. H. C. G. Moule. *Young Man*, London, March, 3 pp.

- Justification and Regeneration. The Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Jan., 20 pp. Discusses their relation and distinction, and their effect upon consciousness and life.
- Messianic Prophecy. Prof. J. M. Hirschfelder. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Jan., 12 pp. Another reply to Dr. Wörkman.
- Ministry (the), A Professional Training for. A. C. Bell, S.T.B. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Jan., 7 pp.
- Negro Catholic Missions in the United States. Stephen W. Wilbey. *Donahoe's Mag.*, April, 6 pp. The present outlook.
- Perpetua (St.), The Passion of. George Canning. *Month*, London, March, 16 pp. Gives the "Visions," etc.
- Prymer (The): or, Prayer-Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages. Henry Littlehales. *Antiquary*, London, March, 8 pp.
- Russell (T. W.) and "The Claims of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy" of Ireland. Archbishop Walsh. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 11 pp.
- Theosophy, The True Character of. *Month*, London, March, 19 pp.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Aërodromics, Recent Discoveries in, Their Bearing on Geographical Research. Eugene Murray Aaron, Ph.D. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, March, 246 pp.
- Animals, The Dispersion of. Ernest Ingersoll. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, March, 346 pp. Discusses the means of dispersal possessed by animals.
- Auriga, The New Star in. Prof. E. C. Pickering. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 3 pp. Illus.
- Cancer, The Electrical Cure of. Mrs. Edith Faithful. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 14 pp. Presents arguments and evidence in favor of surgical electricity.
- Comets, The Forms of, Tidal Theory of. Prof. George W. Coakley. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 12 pp. Illus.
- Conjunctivitis: With Notes on Treatment. S. L. Dawes, M.D. *Practitioner's Monthly*, March, 246 pp.
- Crete, Researches in; Palækastron of Sitia. Dr. F. Halbherr. *Antiquary*, London, March, 2 pp.
- Electrical Discovery (The Latest). J. E. H. Gordon, M.Inst.C.E. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 4 pp. The discovery of Mr. Tesla.
- Energy, The Dissipation of. Lord Kelvin, Pres. of the Royal Society. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 9 pp. Discusses the doctrine of the "Dissipation of Energy."
- Epilepsy, The Mortality of, in Asylums for the Insane. W. L. Worcester, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, March, 8 pp.
- Flames, The Spectra of, On the Influence of Pressure on. G. D. Liveing and J. Dewar. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 8 pp. Illus.
- Hæmaturia (Malarial). E. H. M. Parham, M.D. *Southern Med. Record*, March, 3 pp.
- Intestinal Surgery, The Medico-Legal Aspects of. W. E. B. Davis, M.D. *Southern Med. Record*, March, 2 pp.
- Jupiter, Observations of, Made with the Sixteen-inch Equatorial of Goodsell Observatory. H. C. Wilson. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 4 pp. Illus.
- Jupiter, Spots and Markings of, Observation of. G. W. Hough. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 4 pp.
- Man and His Motives—Is Man an Automaton? II. The Rev. G. Sexton, LL.D. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Jan., 16 pp. Discusses the will-power.
- Maps and Map-Drawing. III.—Sailing Charts. Jacques W. Redway. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, March, 5 pp. Illus.
- Nebula, Discovery of. Lewis Swift. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 2 pp.
- Paranoia, The Evolution of—Report of a Case. Walter Channing, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, March, 21 pp.
- Prism (The Objective). Prof. E. C. Pickering. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 5 pp. Illus.
- River Valleys. III.—Causes Determining the Course of Rivers. Ralph S. Tarr. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, March, 5 pp. Illus.
- Swedenborg and Modern Philosophy. Charles Stuart Boswell. *National Rev.*, London, March, 19 pp.
- Stars (New). J. Norman Lockyer. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 11 pp. Their origin, etc., etc.
- Sanitary Science, The Growth of. *Temple Bar*, London, March, 10 pp.
- Rome (Prehistoric). Canon Isaac Taylor, L.L.D. *Antiquary*, London, March, 6 pp. First article of a series.
- Synovitis (Acute) in the Knee-Joint. Thomas H. Manley, M.D. *Practitioner's Monthly*, March, 8 pp.
- Triple Personality. Irving C. Rosse, A.M., M.D., F.R.G.S. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, March, 6 pp.
- Tuberculous Cows, The Danger of Milk from. Edward F. Brush, M.D. *Practitioner's Monthly*, March, 3 pp.
- Tuberculosis (Pulmonary), The Cure of, upon the Principles of Nutrition. Karl von Ruck, B.S., M.D. *Southern Med. Record*, March, 9 pp.
- Tumors of the Third Ventricle, with Report of a Case of Sarcoma of the Third Ventricle, and Optico-Striate Region. Charles I. Dana, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, March, 3 pp.
- Weather-Maps (The U. S.). Elias B. Dunn. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, March, 7 pp. Illus. Tells how the maps are prepared, etc.
- Women, The Physical Insensibility of. Prof. Cesare Lombroso. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 4 pp. States the fact that woman's sensibility to pain is inferior to that of man's.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Chamberlain's (Mr.) Pension Scheme. Canon Blackley. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 15 pp.
- China, The Recent Persecution in. *Month*, London, March, 16 pp. General account.
- Clubs (Household): An Experiment. The Countess of Aberdeen. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 8 pp.
- Compensation. The Rev. S. D. Chown. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Jan., 346 pp. Discusses the compensation of liquor-dealers in case Prohibition succeeds.
- Economics, III. Part I. Production. Edward T. Devine. *University Extension*, March, 7 pp.
- France in the Fourteenth Century.—V. The Jews. Madame Darmesteter. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 21 pp.
- Hodge and His Parson. The Rev. Arnold D. Taylor, Delegate to the Recent Rural Conference. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 4 pp. The point made is that the Church has lost her influence over the laboring classes.
- India, the Population of, The Rapid Growth of. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 11 pp.
- India, The Young Men of. David McConaughy, M.A., Sec'y Indian National Com. Y. M. C. A. *Young Man*, London, March, 2 pp. With Portrait.

Current Events.

Labourer (The) and the Land. "John Shortrede." *New Rev.*, London, March, 9 pp.
 Marriages (Mixed). Why They Should Be Avoided. *Donahoe's Mag.*, April, 4 pp. Refers to Romanists marrying Protestants.
 Property (Landed), The Settlement of. The Right Hon. Lord Vernon. *XIX. Cent.*, London, March, 7 pp. Discusses the Law of Settlement.
 Social Changes in Fifty Years. The Countess of Cork. *XIX. Cent.*, London, March, 9 pp. Some social changes in England.
 Social Problems at the Antipodes. General Booth. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 7 pp. Deals with the Labor-Problem in Australia, and the Remedy.
 Stead (Mr. W. T.) upon Russia. S. Stepniak. *Free Russia*, March, 2½ pp. Answers Mr. Stead.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Amazonian Canoe-Travel, A Picture of. Courtenay De Kalb. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, March, 6 pp. Illus. Descriptive of journey on the Amazon.
 Athletic Sports at Oxford and Cambridge Universities. I. Oxford. Montague Shearman. II. Cambridge. R. W. Turner. *English Illus. Mag.*, March, 15 pp. Illus.
 Bank of England (the), The Government and. *Banker's Mag.*, London, March, 10 pp.
 Chaplains (Catholic) in the United States. *Donahoe's Mag.*, April, 2½ pp.
 Columbus, The First Letter of, Announcing His Discovery. *Donahoe's Mag.*, April, 3½ pp.
 Exposition (a Great), The Evolution of. Francis Benjamin Johnston. *Demorest's*, April, 10 pp. Illus. Tells of the work necessary to make a World's Fair.
 Finance (Modern), Dangers of. Samuel Montagu, M.P. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 15 pp. Deals especially with the finances of England.
 Health Sermons for Young Men. II. How to Develop the Muscles. Gordon Stables, M.D. *Young Man*, London, March, 2 pp.
 Mace (The Speaker's). H. M. Cundall, F.S.A. *English Illus. Mag.*, March, 2 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Mews (The Royal). James Forest. *English Illus. Mag.*, March, 10½ pp. Illus. Descriptive of the Royal Stables.
 Napoleon the Third at Sedan. Archibald Forbes. *XIX. Cent.*, London, March, 14 pp.
 Passion-Flowers. E. M. Hardinge. *Demorest's*, April, 2 pp. Illus. Descriptive and historical.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Balzac (Honore de), A Memoir of. Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Roberts Bros., Boston. Cloth, with Portrait, \$1.50.
 Ben-Boor: A Story of the Anti-Messiah. A Companion Romance to Sue's "Wandering Jew." Rabbi H. M. Bier. I. Friedenwald Co., Baltimore. Cloth, \$2.00.
 Bible Difficulties, and How to Meet Them: A Symposium. Edited by F. A. Atkins. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, 50c.
 Circuits (The Three): A Study of Primary Forces. Taylor Flick. Pub. by the Author, Washington. Cloth, \$1.50.
 Coal, the Mining of, The Law Relating to: Being a Collection of the Constitutional Provisions, Statutes, and Decisions Relating to Coal-Mining in Penna. Albert B. Weimer. G. T. Bissel, Phila. Sheep, \$2.00.
 Defoe's Minor Novels, Selections from. Edited by G. Saintsbury. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
 Drinks of the World. James Mew. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$6.00. Illus.
 Easter, The Pathway to: Seven Words for Seven Days. Compiled by Rose Porter. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Paper, 25c.
 Easter to Ascension Day. E. W. Gilman. T. Whittaker. Leatherette, 10c.
 Flowers, The Making of. The Rev. G. Henslow. E. & J. B. Young & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
 Fort Sumter and Its Defenders: An Illustrated Poem in Eleven Cantos. S. T. Baker. C. W. Moulton, Buffalo. Cloth, \$1.00.
 Hymnology, Dictionary of. Setting Forth the Origin and History of Christian Hymns of All Ages and Nations; etc., etc. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$10.00.
 Iliad and Odyssey (Homer's), Pictorial Atlas to. Engelmann and Anderson. Containing 225 Illustrations, with Descriptive English Text. B. Westermann & Co. Folio. Cloth, \$3.00.
 Julius Caesar and the Foundation of the Roman Imperial System. W. Warde Fowler, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford. With Maps, Portraits, and Illustrations. Heroes of Nations, Vol. VI. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.
 Lucknow, The Siege of. A Diary. The Hon. Lady Inglis. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$4.00.
 Marriage and Disease. A Study of Heredity and the More Important Family Degenerations. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.
 Medicine, Principles and Practice of; Designed for Practitioners and Students of Medicine. W. Osler, M.D. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$5.50.
 Music, The Beautiful in: A Contribution to the Revival of Musical Aesthetics, From the German of E. Hanslick. Novelli, Ewer, & Co. Cloth, \$2.00.
 Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers of the Christian Church, A Select Library of. Edited by Philip Schaff, D.D. Christian Lit. Co., vols. 3 and 4. Cloth, \$3.00.
 Nineteen Beautiful Years; or, Sketches of a Girl's Life. Francis E. Willard. With Preface by John Greenleaf Whittier. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, 75c.
 Parnell (Charles Stewart), A Memorial Volume to: Biographical Sketches of the Most Notable Characters Engaged in Irish Self-Government. A Graphic Account of the Incidents Between 1848 and 1875. Outline of Important Events in Irish History. R. F. Walsh. G. Brooks & Co. Cloth, \$5.00.
 Psychology Applied to the Art of Teaching. Joseph Baldwin, A.M., LL.D. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
 Religio Medici, and Other Essays. Sir F. Browne. Introduction by D. Lloyd Roberts, M.D. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 75c.
 Republics (Two); or, Rome and the United States of America. Alonzo T. Jones. Review and Herald Pub. Co., Battle Creek. Cloth, \$2.50.
 Science, The Grammar of. Karl Pearson, M. A. Charles Scribner's Sons. Contemporary Science Series. Cloth, \$1.25.
 Theatre (the), The Law of. A Treatise Upon the Legal Relations of Actors, Managers, and Audiences. S. H. Wandell. J. B. Lyon, Albany. Sheep, \$3.50.
 To Write or Not to Write: Hints and Suggestions Concerning All Sorts of Literary and Journalistic Work; Personally Contributed by Leading Authors of the Day. Compiled by Alice R. Mylne. Co-operative Literary Press, Boston. Cloth, \$1.00.

Wednesday, March 16.

In the Senate, the judicial nominations are considered in executive session. In the House, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, makes a speech in favor of the Free Wool Bill. The Congressional Reapportionment Bill is introduced in the New York Legislature; the Bill regulating telephone charges is introduced in the Senate; the Assembly passes the Bill permitting the erection of a municipal building on Bryant Park.

The correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the Canadian delegates to the recent conference at Washington is transmitted to the Dominion Parliament. The murdered bodies of a woman and four children are found under the hearth of a villa, near Liverpool, formerly occupied by a man now under arrest in Australia for the murder of his wife. The steamer *Indiana*, from Philadelphia, with provisions for Russian sufferers, arrives at Libau. Accounts are received from Paris of a sensational duel fought on the 15th inst. between M. Isaac, Sub-Prefect of Fourmies, and the Marquis de Mores, who clamps the cause of the Socialists; Isaac was severely wounded.

Thursday, March 17.

The Senate confirms the nominations of the President for judges of the Circuit Court. The House continues to debate the Free Wool Bill. In the New York Legislature, the World's Fair Bill passes the Assembly; the special committee to investigate the coal combination reports; the Central Park Race Course Bill passes and is signed by the Governor. Senator Hill speaks at a banquet of the Hibernian Society in Savannah. Chairman Dickie announces that the Prohibition National Convention will be held in Cincinnati instead of St. Louis. The South has a snowstorm of unusual severity. Delegates to the Republican National Convention are elected by the Iowa State Convention. The Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, arrives on the *Speer*. In New York City, a St. Patrick's Day parade stops a United States Mail wagon and assaults the driver with a club.

The English House of Commons appropriates £10,000 for the exhibit at the Chicago Fair; the Irish members make a strenuous effort to secure a separate Irish exhibit. The Folketing of Denmark appropriates \$66,000 for the exhibit of that country at the Fair. It is announced that the British coal-miners will probably resume work on Monday. A dynamite cartridge is found on the doorstep of a Belgian judge.

Friday, March 18.

In the Senate, the Venezuelan Arbitration Treaty is considered in executive session; the proceedings in the matter of Judge Wood's confirmation are made public. In the House, a sharp colloquy takes place between Messrs. Williams and Walker, of Massachusetts, regarding Mr. Walker's speech; at an evening session, private Bills are considered. The House Committee on Elections, by a vote of 7 to 1, adopts a resolution to seat Noyes (Rep.) from 28th New York District, *vice* Rockwell (Dem.), declared not elected. The Michigan Prohibition Convention adopts a platform adverse to fusion. The new British steel clipper ship *Windermere* goes ashore at Deal Beach, N. J.; the crew are rescued. Senator Hill reaches Augusta, Ga. A defense of Judge Isaac W. Maynard is made public. In New York City, Frederic R. Couderc wins a victory in the Manhattan Club election.

The anniversary of the Commune is celebrated in Paris. The anniversary of the revolution of 1848 is celebrated in Berlin. Another plot against the Czar's life is discovered. It is decided in the miners' conference in London that hereafter the men should work but five days in the week.

Saturday, March 19.

In the House of Representatives, eulogies on Senator Plumb are delivered. Senator Hill, on his way northward, makes speeches at Columbia, S. C., and at other places. Daniel Lothrop, a well-known publisher, dies at his home in Boston.

A Bill to give a separate legislation to Scotland is introduced in Parliament. Sir George Baden-Powell states in Montreal that arrangements for a *modus vivendi* on Bering Sea are nearly completed.

Sunday, March 20.

It is announced that a reply from Lord Salisbury is received in Washington; contents not made public. The First Reformed Church of Albany celebrates its 250th anniversary. The bid of the Standard Oil Company to furnish fuel for the World's Fair is lower than any other. In New York City, E. L. Godkin, Editor of the *Evening Post*, is arrested on a charge of criminal libel by a Grand Juryman who had been called "an ex-dive-keeper." Labor-men denounce the proposed race-track in Central Park.

The strike on the Canadian Pacific Railroad extends to the Pacific Coast. Chancellor Von Caprivi is summoned by the German Emperor to Hubertusstock. Russian officials, in accepting the *Indiana's* cargo, express gratitude to America.

Monday, March 21.

In the Senate, action is taken on a number of Bills. In the House, the Army Appropriation Bill is passed and the Free Wool Bill further considered; the Committee on Rivers and Harbors completes its general Bill. It is reported at Washington that Lord Salisbury, in his note, refuses to renew the *modus vivendi*. Seven "boodles" Aldermen of Chicago are indicted and held under \$12,000 bail each. The strike on the Canadian Pacific assumes greater proportions in the far West.

Count von Zedlitz's resignation from the Prussian Cabinet is accepted. Queen Victoria and party arrive at Hyeres, in the South of France. George Woodvatt Hastings, Liberal member from the Eastern Division of Worcestershire, is expelled from Parliament, he having been convicted of a penal offense. In the Italian Parliament, Signor Imbriani attacks the foreign policy of the Government. The Provincial Court rejects the charge of *lese majeste* against the Cologne *Gazette*.

Tuesday, March 22.

The Senate passes Bills to improve the Mississippi, and for the relief of settlers on public lands. In the House, debate on the Free Silver Bill is begun; evening sessions are ordered. Lord Salisbury's reply is discussed by the Cabinet. The Wisconsin Supreme Court declares unconstitutional the gerrymander passed by the Democratic Legislature last year. Roger Q. Mills is elected United States Senator by the Texas Legislature. The New York Assembly resolves to adjourn April 21; the Senate passes the World's Fair Bill as received from the Assembly. In New York City, the Bar Association condemns the action of Judge Maynard, and recommends his removal by the Legislature. The Park Board rescinds its action providing for immediate work on the Central Park race-track. The Robert L. Cutting collection of paintings sells at auction for \$111,130.

It is rumored that Chancellor von Caprivi will resign the Presidency of the Prussian Cabinet. The text of an extradition treaty with the United States is submitted at the meeting of the French Cabinet. President Carnot sends Queen Victoria a telegram of welcome.